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WEATHER  
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# Daily Worker

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Jan. - Mar. 1945

## YANKS CROSS RIVER, TAKE ROCHEFORT

### Members of New Polish Gov't



EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKY



GEN. ROLA-ZYMIERSKI

### Provisional Gov't Formed at Lublin

LUBLIN, Poland, Dec. 31 (UP).—A new Polish government was born today when the Polish National Council assembled at Lublin, 40 miles from the German front line and voted the transformation from Council to government.

Boleslaw Berut, former chairman of the National Council, was named Acting President of Poland.

Edoard Osobka-Morawski, Socialist and former president of the National Council, was named Premier and Foreign Minister.

(According to a Radio Polski broadcast reported by the FCC, the cabinet portfolios were assigned as follows: National Defense—Gen. Michal Rola-Zymierski; Public Administration—Joseph Maslanka; Public Security—Stanislaw Radkiewicz; Finance—Konstanty Dombrowski; Education—Stanislaw Skrzyszewski; Agriculture—Stefan Szeperko; Commerce—Teodor Piotrowski; Communications—Tadeusz Kaplinski; Justice—Edmund Zaleski; Culture and Arts—Wincenty Rznowski; Information and Propaganda—Stefan Matuszewski.)

The Council met throughout the morning in a marble-columned hall, the temporary seat of the national committee.

Then in the early afternoon, it voted to form a provisional government. The vote was made by a show of hands of the 150 Council members, many of whom came from German-held Poland at the risk of their lives.

Five hundred spectators, representing the four major Polish political parties, cheered their action.

The cabinet, sworn in by Acting President Berut at 4 p. m., consists of 17 members.

They represent all four parties in Poland, the Communists, or Workers Party, has four members; the Socialists and Peasant parties five each; the Democratic Party, two, and Gen. Michael Rola-Zymierski, named Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of Polish armed forces, belongs to no party.

At 5:30 p. m., the government was proclaimed by 12 salvos of 124 guns and by an elaborate display of fireworks.

### Americans in South Also

### Roll Nazis Back 7 Miles

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY, Dec. 31 (UP).—American armor and infantry opened an attack in the Bastogne area at 7 a. m. today and drove northward. It was the first indication that the Yanks were definitely seizing the offensive against the Germans in that sector.

PARIS, Dec. 31 (UP).—American troops have stormed across the River Homme and captured Rochefort, the Germans' forward base in Belgium, thus ending any immediate enemy chance of reaching the Meuse, while to the south the doughboys have rolled back seven miles the Libramont spearhead pointed at Sedan, it was disclosed tonight.

The armor and infantrymen of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army had beaten back strong assaults by two Panzer and one infantry division against either side of their Bastogne corridor knocking out 25 enemy tanks.

### NAZIS LOSE INITIATIVE

Having lost the initiative, Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt's armies were reported digging in elsewhere on the perimeter of the bulge in an effort to hold it as a buffer to German soil. Meanwhile there were increasing indications that von Rundstedt, checkmated before the Meuse, might shift his offensive blows.

Two sharp German attacks were thrown back on the northern hinge of the front between the American and British sectors around Geilenkirchen and it was disclosed that the Wehrmacht commander in that sector was Col. Gen. Kurt Student, who organized the airborne invasions of Crete and the Low Countries. Student is regarded as an offensive tactician and has been somewhat in eclipse during the period of protracted German reverses.

The Allied command was vigilant against a second possible westward lunge in Belgium but with the loss of Rochefort, 15 miles east of the Meuse, the Germans had lost control of the road network feeding to Namur and Dinant.

The Yanks had been working into the outskirts of the town for three days. Then on Saturday they crossed the Homme in rubber boats to reach the main city, only to be forced to withdraw under heavy mortar and artillery fire. A second crossing in greater force later Saturday was successful and the Germans surprisingly withdrew although they had been expected to fight for Rochefort house by house.

### DELAYED REPORT

The report on the capture of Rochefort came from United Press correspondent Ronald Clark and was about 24 hours old. Reports issued by Allied headquarters still were running 28 to 36 hours behind events.

Just as the recapture of Rochefort eased the threat to the Namur-Liege line, the retaking of Libramont and the advance of seven miles to Moirey, 10 miles west of Bas-

(Continued on Page 3)

### Soviets Start New Budapest Drive to Avenge Envoys' Death

—See Page 3

### Steel Union Asks New Wage Parleys

—See Page 2

### Nazis Robbed, Killed Yanks

—See Back Page

Central - Adult

v. 22, no. 1-78 Cop.

# Steel Union Asks Companies to Reopen Parleys

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The United Steel Workers (CIO) planned tonight to ask the United States Steel Corp. for an immediate resumption of negotiations for a new contract to include the "fringe" wage increases ordered by the War Labor Board and approved last night by director Fred M. Vinson of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The USW hopes to conclude an agreement before late January when president Philip Murray and general counsel Lee Pressman leave for London with other CIO delegates to attend a world labor conference.

This contract, if signed, would be a pattern for those to be negotiated with the 85 other companies covered by the WLB directive and more than 600 additional firms with which the USW has agreements covering more than 1,000,000 workers.

Contract discussions were broken off by the steel workers a month ago when the companies declined to bargain on the wage increases ordered by WLB because they had not yet been approved by OPA and OES.

## VINSON CLEARS WAY

Vinson's action cleared away this obstacle but the companies may still insist upon awaiting an Office of Price Administration determination of what compensating price increases, if any, they will receive. The agency said Saturday that certain increases would be granted, "irrespective of the wage decision," because price hikes on some products were long overdue.

The War Labor Board is expected to formally notify the steel workers and companies tomorrow that the wage provisions of its order are now effective but that will not end WLB's connection with the case.

The board still must set up the steel industry commission which it proposed in its Nov. 25 directive for handling disputes arising from negotiations over the elimination of inequities and those which may develop between the union and steel companies not covered by the directive.

The board, which asked the union and companies to submit suggestions on the composition and jurisdiction of this commission, has received conflicting recommendations.

## IWO Supports Taylor Fight

Mrs. Recy Taylor's plea for justice in the face of official Alabama deafness and indifference became yesterday the main concern of the great International Workers Order. Max Bedacht, general secretary, instructed the 150 IWO societies, as a means of integrating the Negro people more fully into American life, to participate in the campaign organized by the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor.

Mrs. Taylor, young Negro wife and mother, has appealed vainly for justice since she was kidnapped, stripped of her clothes, and raped by a gang of white youths near Abbeville, Ala., four months ago.

The IWO's current national Negro membership drive, Mr. Bedacht said, based as it is upon "the broadest struggle for equality and rights of the Negro people," naturally and inevitably embraced the nationwide campaign for equal justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor.

He urged the IWO membership to give "unstinting support" to the following activities of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor:

- Resolutions, letters and telegrams to Gov. Chauncy Sparks, and Attorney General William N. McQueen, Montgomery, Ala., "requesting them to bring Mrs. Taylor's attackers to justice under the laws of Alabama."

- Send money to the committee, in care of Assemblyman Hulan Jack, treasurer, Room 204, 112 E. 19 St., New York.

- Attend the Recy Taylor mass meeting Thursday night, Jan. 4, at the Renaissance Casino, 150 W. 138 St.

Speakers include Assemblyman Hulan Jack, Dr. Channing Tobias, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Mr. Louise McDonald, Eugene Connolly and the Rev. David N. Lico-rish. The meeting is sponsored by the Daily Worker, the New York Age and the Peoples Voice, in cooperation with the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor.

## 25 to 30 Killed, 125 Injured In Utah Wreck

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 31 (UP).—Union Station officials here said that from 25 to 30 persons were killed and perhaps 125 injured early today when the first section of the Southern Pacific Railway's Pacific Limited crashed into the second section at Bagley, near the shore of Great Salt Lake. Other sources estimated the death toll as high as 55.

The wreck occurred just beyond the trestle which carries the railroad tracks across the lake. The scene of the crash is accessible only by rail and early reports were conflicting.

## TAKES EMERGENCY ACTION

Both trains were westbound. Two hospital trains were dispatched to the scene, about 20 miles west of here, and all hospital facilities in this area, including the Red Cross, Bushnell Army General Hospital and the hospital at the Ogden Air Service Command, were readied to receive casualties. Four emergency hospitals were set up here.

R. E. Eiens, Union Station superintendent here, said several cars of the first section were reported demolished and a large section of the track torn up. He said that James MacDonald, engineer of the second section, was among the dead.

Capt. I. C. Wells, a pilot of the Ogden Air Service Command, flew over the scene at 1,500 feet. He said at least six cars were involved. He observed three cars completely off the track and three tilting.

Pullman Co. officials here estimated that the death toll may reach 55. Most of those dead or injured were passengers in the last three cars of the first section.

In Washington the Federal Bureau of Investigation said it would send agents to the scene to investigate the possibility of sabotage. They stressed, however, that such an investigation was purely routine.

## Mrs. McCormick Simms, Of Chicago, Dies

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (UP). — Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, former Republican congresswoman from Illinois, died today at the Billings Hospital of the University of Chicago. She had been ill for several months and died in her sleep, physicians said.



Americans wounded on Saipan in the Marianas are hoisted aboard a Coast Guard-manned transport for additional treatment in the ship's sick bay. The wounded men had received emergency care on shore before being transferred in landing barges to the transport out at sea.

## Mayor Says Federal Relief on Meat Due

Federal action on the meat situation should come either today (Monday) or tomorrow, Mayor LaGuardia told his Sunday WNYC audience. Government officials are studying

ways and means of solving the crisis and will probably issue a statement on ceiling prices for livestock, he said.

Earlier in the week the Mayor gave an emergency talk to the people of the City and indicated that federal action was forthcoming.

In pointing out that the New Year can mean victory, peace and security to the world, LaGuardia called upon his listeners to bear with whatever shortages are necessary in order to give the boys at the front everything they need. These boys are sacrificing their lives, he said. How can we complain that we don't get enough of this or that, or even the right color in a pair of stockings?

## REVIEWS CAUSES

LaGuardia reviewed briefly the causes for the meat shortage and said that most retailers had real cause of complaint. He warned those who are purposely keeping their doors closed to the public, saying—with a meaningful innuendo in his voice—"You never can

tell. When the order comes through saying how much meat you can have, it might have something to do with how much business you were able to handle in the past thirty days. If you kept your doors closed, well . . ."

The City Board of Health made its annual report to the Mayor yesterday after LaGuardia had spoken, but the Mayor commented that the report undoubtedly showed great improvement in health standards and health work. He pointed out that the incidence of death in child birth and diphtheria had dropped remarkably.

Landlords are trying to get an overall increase in rent to the tune of 10 percent or \$100,000,000 from the City's tenants, His Honor warned. This will have to be fought, he said.

And last but not least, LaGuardia—long a fighter against gambling—said that he was more than happy to know that the race tracks had been closed.

# People's Leaders Hopeful 1945 Will Be Year of Victory, Open Path for Common Man

"Nineteen forty-five must be the first year of the Century of the Common Man," says Ray Dennis, Negro leader in Ohio, executive board member of the Cleveland CIO and vice president of the Ohio Communist Political Association. He says 1945 can be history's greatest year.

On today, New Year's Day, the thoughts and hopes of millions throughout the world are expressed in the following greetings from legislators, trade unionist, Negro leaders and progressive spokesmen of various organizations. All look to an end of the war, strengthened United Nations, economic security, greater racial harmony, international labor unity and, last but not least, stronger support for President Roosevelt so that these things may be achieved more quickly.

Yesterday's Worker brought greetings from Rep. A. J. Sabath of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Rules, New York City Councilman Michael J. Quill and others. Today we bring greetings

from: Rep. Samuel Dickstein, N. Y. Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization:

"We all hope that 1945 will see the end of the bloody conflict which holds the world in its grip and that the time will come to plan a world of peace and prosperity. I am sure that all people of good will shall band themselves together to make the forthcoming year a year of victory and peace."

State Senator Stanley Nowak, Michigan.

"Through the columns of The Worker and the Daily Worker, may I express my hope that the year of 1945 will bring us final victory, peace and economic security."

State Senator Daniel J. Ryan, Detroit, Mich.

"Now that the election is over and the newly elected government officials will soon take office, I believe that we will have a better Congress and Senate to help our great President Roosevelt, to win the war and

lasting peace."

Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Probate Court, Michigan.

"During the coming year I hope to see the defeat of the two aggressor nations, Germany and Japan, peace established on the continent of Europe."

Katherine Hofman,

Secretary, Greater Newark CIO Council.

"Great tasks lie before the people in 1945—to win the war, to build a lasting peace and to create prosperity for all through full production and full employment."

## FROM A NEGRO LEADER

William P. Harrison,

Chairman, Chicago Negro People's Assembly.

"In 1945 we must determine how soon and how effectively we shall make a reality of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the Teheran Agreement and the Dumbarton Oaks Conference which, if carried into realizations, will guarantee permanent and durable peace, peaceful progress to security for peoples

everywhere. Nineteen forty-five must also mark new gains for my people, the Negro people."

Courtney Ward, Cleveland, Ohio.

General Secretary, District Council 6, AFL Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

"Strong joint political action by AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods becomes more and more a necessity as we move towards the postwar period."

Charles A. Collins,

Executive secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee.

"Our central job for 1945 is: to maintain, without let-up, the mobilization of the people to back the President and his supporters to win the war and lay the basis for lasting peace; and to achieve international labor solidarity which, apart from the obvious benefits to world labor, would help to discourage and thwart the attempts of imperialist and adventurist elements who fear the people more than they do the fascists."

## Green, Amter in New Year Greeting

In a statement issued today, Gil Green, president, and Israel Amter, vice-president, of the Communist Political Association of New York State, extended greetings to all CPA members and to all friends of the organization. The statement follows:

"To all members of the Communist Political Association in New York State and to all our friends, we extend the season's greetings and our most heartfelt wishes for a happy and victorious New Year:

"As the year 1945 opens, we join the great leaders of the United Nations—Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill—in looking forward with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences."

"We feel sure that all members of our organization and all the liberty-loving people of our nation will bend their every energy during the coming year to achieve these glorious objectives."

## Damaskinos Sworn In as Greek Regent

ATHENS, Dec. 31 (UP).—Archbishop Damaskinos was sworn in at noon today as regent of Greece and tonight Prime Minister George Papandreou and his cabinet handed in their resignations to give the aged clergyman a free hand in forming a new government that will attempt to heal the wounds of civil war in the strife-torn country.

Fighting still continued late last night in Greece between armed forces of the EAM (National Liberation Front) and General R. M. Scobie's British troops, according to dispatches from London, via Athens.

However, it was believed in some circles that the shameful situation precipitated by British Premier Churchill's action would eventually be cleared up as a result of the appointment of Archbishop Damaskinos as Greek Regent. He was sworn in at noon yesterday.

Reports from Greece indicated that in the northwest area, ELAS forces had compelled reactionary Gen. Napoleon Zervas to evacuate Preveza, on the Greek west coast below Arta.

Meanwhile, ELAS troops have landed on Maganisi island between the mainland and the island of Levkas and are concentrating on the mainland opposite Levkas, according to London dispatches.

The British Foreign Office in London yesterday released a note which Gen. Scobie sent to EAM in Athens, the text of which asserted that Gen. Scobie had called upon EAM to "abide" by a previously made agreement to disarm and withdraw from Athens. That portion of Gen. Scobie's note to EAM and released by the British Foreign Office was couched in equivocal language and was unclear as to the state of negotiations between the Greek liberation forces and the attacking British troops.

Thus far, the British Foreign Office has not revealed the contents of an EAM memorandum to Churchill, although London says the contents were published in Greece.



Here is one of the first interior photos of a B-29 to be released by the U. S. Army Air Forces. Crewman of a B-29 ordinarily work in the front or rear pressurized cabins. However, when duty calls for work outside the cabins, portable oxygen bottles, such as this one carried by the flight engineer, may be attached to breathing tubes.

## Asks State Dep't Aid to End British Ban on Negrin Speech

Terming the ban on the scheduled address of Dr. Juan Negrin to Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening as "an unwarranted interference with the right of the American people to hear whom they choose," Freda Kirchwey yesterday asked the State Department to intercede with the British authorities to secure the lifting of the ban.

At the same time Miss Kirchwey, president of The Nation Associates, which initiated the meeting, seeking to bring about the severance of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, made known that a direct inquiry had been addressed to the Foreign Office in London as to the reasons for the ban, coupled with the demand that it be lifted in time to permit Dr. Negrin's scheduled participation.

The request for State Department intercession was addressed to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius. It pointed out that in view of the fact that the address was to be beamed to the United States, refusal of British permission to make it possible is "unwarranted interference with the right of the American people to hear whom they choose."

In urging American intercession she emphasized moreover, "that the American public needs to have more than token assurance that great human sacrifices are not being made in order to maintain in power allies of our enemies and enemies of freedom, decency and

peace." That action by our government, she said, to secure the lifting of the ban will "be properly interpreted as an act of disassociation with any attempt to throttle free expression of democratic opinion."

Dr. Negrin's address was to have been his first public address to an American audience at any time in his career and was to have broken his silence which has lasted now since the outbreak of World War II.

A distinguished group of speakers who will participate in the demonstration tomorrow evening are: Quentin Reynolds, William Shrier, Frank Gervasi, Alexander Uhl, foreign correspondents who have returned from coverage of the war fronts within the past ten days; Dr. Thomas Mann, Nobel Prize Winner, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of the New York area; Allen Chase, author of Falange; Jay Allen; Rep. John M. Coffee; Dr. Frank Kingdon and Miss Kirchwey.

## West Side Groups Aid Italy Relief

More than 1,000 cans of evaporated milk for the needy children of Italy were collected from housewives and individuals in the last few days, it was stated by Hugo Forzani, secretary of the United West Side Organizations for Victory.

At a delegated conference Dec. 15, representatives of American Relief for Italy, Inc. and neighborhood groups, the United West Side Organizations for Victory launched the campaign for 10,000 cans of milk.

# Soviets in Vengeance Drive at Budapest

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Fighting in Budapest flared to new intensity today as Soviet shock troops opened a "no quarter" drive to avenge the Red Army emissaries shot down in cold blood while carrying surrender terms to the besieged enemy garrison. Moscow dispatches said the Soviet High

## USSR Enraged by Murder of Envoys

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—The shooting of the two Red Army officers who motored into enemy lines Friday, bearing terms of surrender and displaying a white flag of truce makes the main news in today's Pravda, Communist Party newspaper.

Super-hetrodyne loud speakers by the hundreds, set up in forward Soviet positions, broadcast the news that emissaries would go in the German lines. The broadcasts began at midnight and continued throughout Friday morning. At 11 a.m., Moscow time, Friday, the emissaries reached the designated point, Kispest, southeast suburb of Budapest, carrying a large white flag.

The Red Armymen were taken to German headquarters on the right bank of the Danube, where they were told that their ultimatum was rejected. They were fired on and killed as they returned to Soviet lines. The interpreter who accompanied them in the car was wounded.

Pravda, characterizing the crime as a violation of the Hague Convention of 1907, describes it as unparalleled in the history of modern wars. The paper points out that the ultimatum carried by the emissaries was presented by Marshals Fedor I. Tolbukhin and Rodion Y. Malinovsky as an honorable means of saving the lives of the Budapest population and of preserving the city from destruction. Its acceptance would also have prevented the needless slaughter of doomed enemy soldiers.

## Pravda Assails Pope's Christmas Message

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (UP).—The Communist Party newspaper Pravda today charged that Pope Pius XII in his Christmas message reflected a "policy to help Germany escape full responsibility for her crimes."

"In his Christmas message," the article said, "the Pope took the trouble to formulate a line of conduct of peoples and states in connection with the present international situation. It is very significant that in his message you cannot find a single word about the unprecedented monstrous crimes of Hitlerite bandits."

"The Pope did not find it necessary to devote even a few words to this problem which occupies the minds of millions of people. The Pope also did not find a single word of condemnation for the Italian fascist gang and their leader, Mussolini. This was not caused by a poor memory but by the definite policy and sympathy of the Pope."

"The Pope thinks the keystone of world security is to treat victors and vanquished as equals, which at the present time means equal treatment for peaceful nations and fascist aggressors. The Hitlerite barbarians do not find a single word of condemnation and the impact of the Pope's message is aimed against the great masses of people and their aspirations for true democracy."

"In order to clear the road for such an operation the Pope juxtaposes the masses and the people. He refuses to recognize the will of the people and goes on to prove that in states governed by the 'will of the masses freedom becomes tyranny.'"

Command considered the German commanders and their men as outlaws and added that German generals and their staffs, if captured alive, probably would be hanged for the killing of two Soviet officers presenting terms under white flags of truce.

"From now on the fighting will make anything previous pale by comparison," M. S. Handler, United Press correspondent in Moscow, reported. He said that Russians were infuriated by the latest German violation of the rules of warfare and that as a result the German command has "condemned to death thousands of troops who might have been captured."

The Soviet surrender terms, broadcast by the Moscow Radio, revealed that nine German and Hungarian divisions totalling perhaps 100,000 men were encircled in Budapest and in another pocket to the northwest in the Pillie hills along the Danube River.

The German divisions were the 13th tank, a motorized division, the 217th infantry, 8th and 22nd cavalry while Hungarian divisions included the first tank and 10th, 12th, and 20th infantry divisions.

Moscow dispatches reported that the Red Army, on the sixth day of the battle of Budapest, had captured more than two-thirds of the western half of the city, known as Buda and had driven roughly two miles into the eastern half of Pest from the east and southeast.

The Berlin radio said that the fighting had assumed an "extremely bitter character," and that the Germans were using the battle as an "experimental field" for new types of anti-tank weapons.

Moscow dispatches said that the German refusal to surrender had "doomed a large part of the capital."

Driving deeper into the western half of the doomed city, the Red Army captured over 300 blocks of houses in today's fighting, the late Moscow bulletin announced.

Northeast of the beleaguered Hungarian capital other Red Army troops cleared the Germans from the last Hungarian territory east of the Danube and welded a solid 150 mile front in southern Czechoslovakia.

## Yanks Cross River, Take Rochefort

(Continued from Page 1)

togne, lopped off the enemy's thrust down toward the Sedan gap.

Repelled in their thrusts at the Bastogne corridor, the Germans southwest of Bastogne fell back northward to a strong 11-mile line running between Chenogne, three and one-half miles west of Bastogne, to St. Hubert.

This left Patton's left flank fairly clear and the corridor thus became part of the main counter-offensive front. The Arlon-Bastogne road was cleared of the last enemy pockets and the Yanks captured Remoifosse, two miles south of Bastogne, and Marvie, a mile closer to the city.

On the north side of the bulge where First Army troops had thrown up an "anvil" against which Patton was trying to flatten the waist of the salient, a German pocket was wiped out just west of Grandmenil.

There was no new progress southward and the gap between the two American armies still was officially placed at 16 miles.

With the St. Hubert-Chenogne line as a defensive bulwark on their south flank, the Germans were standing in the north on an east-west line extending to Marche, seven miles northeast of Rochefort. The nerve-center and almost exact geographical center of their narrowest salient was the crossroads of Houffalize, midway between Bastogne and Grandmenil.

Great concentrations of German tanks, troops and supply trains were observed around Houffalize and these were heavily pounded before dawn Sunday by RAF Lancasters. With the weather sparkling clear, the air forces were out in great strength Sunday, hitting battlefield targets and strategic points behind the line.

About 2,000 planes in heavy bomber squadrons carried out the first purely strategic attacks deep in Germany for the first time in nine days and some of their number also hit switchyards near the Ruhr and bridges over the Rhine and Moselle.

Slow but steady advances on the east flank of Patton's 40-mile front had won back control of two-thirds of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

In the first few days of the German offensive the Allies were pushed out of all but one-third.

Advancing a mile, two regiments of the 28th Infantry Division drove within one-half mile of the important Luxembourg road center of Wiltz, 10 miles east of Bastogne. Other units won high ground just north of Eitelbruck, 10 miles southeast of Wiltz, and most of the right bank of the Sure (Sauer) River was in American hands between Diekirch and Echternach on the German border.

Save for their abortive thrusts against the Bastogne corridor, the Germans had not attacked in strength for five days, creating considerable suspense here, heightened by the possibility of a new surprise thrust on another sector.



Juan Negrin

# High Spots in the Year 1944

## JANUARY

Jan. 3—Federal Grand Jury indicts 30 active fascists in this country.  
Jan. 5—Two Communists sit with New York City Council for 1944.  
Jan. 6—Two more Scottsboro boys are freed.  
Jan. 6—Czechoslovak Communists are invited to enter the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile under President Benes.  
Jan. 11—President Roosevelt recommends a five-point legislative program to Congress.  
Jan. 13—20th Anniversary of the Daily Worker.  
Jan. 14—War Labor Board approves the incentive wage plan worked through collective bargaining by the Westinghouse Electric Co. and the U. E.



Roosevelt



Nelson

Jan. 15—National Committee CPUSA meets and adopts a program for national unity.  
Jan. 17—D. M. Nelson, WPB, speaking at a dinner in his honor, says we "can do business with Russia" to the "lasting benefit of the world."  
Jan. 17—CIO accepts invitation of British Trades Union Congress to attend World Labor Congress, June 5.  
Jan. 17—Fight begins in Legislature at Albany against P. R.  
Jan. 21—Democratic National Committee unanimously endorses President Roosevelt for a fourth term.  
Jan. 21—24th Anniversary of Lenin's death.  
Jan. 26—President Roosevelt in a message to Congress says the Eastland-Rankin States Rights Bill is "a fraud on the soldiers, sailors and marines."  
Jan. 28—Supreme Council, Soviet Union, meets.  
Jan. 29—Joint report AFL-CIO to President shows 43.5 percent

rise in cost of living since January, 1942.  
Jan. 29—Story of March of Death is released by War Department.  
Jan. 30—President Roosevelt's 62nd birthday.  
Jan. 31—Abdication of Victor Emanuel is demanded by Congress of the Committee of Liberation at Bari.

## FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—American Army lands on Marshall Islands.  
Feb. 1—Supreme Soviet passes bills establishing separate armed forces for each of the 16 Soviet Republics. Also permits them to enter into direct relations with foreign powers.  
Feb. 14—Russian War Relief reports it had sent over \$16,000,000 relief supplies to the Soviet Union in 1943.  
Feb. 14—Jefferson School opens.  
Feb. 17—Generals Eisenhower and Clark halt Red Army Day.  
Feb. 18—Subsidy Bill is vetoed by President.  
Feb. 18—Baruch report is published, dealing with reconversion.  
Feb. 19—President Philip Murray and the CIO endorse unity campaign of CIO-PAC to unify labor.  
Feb. 22—President vetoes tax bill.

## MARCH

March 4—Truman report is issued, investigating all phases of war effort.  
March 6—Eric Johnston, in Moscow, forecasts big U.S.-Soviet trade.  
March 15—CIO Transport Workers Union defeats company transportation union in Philadelphia by 4,410 to 1,785.  
March 15—Congress passes, phony Soldier Vote Bill.  
March 21—Secretary of State Cordell Hull issues a 17-point declaration of American foreign policy.  
March 25—Committee for a United Labor Party adopts a 12-point program.  
March 27—Supreme Court upholds price and rent control laws.  
March 28—United Labor Party Committee wins out in N. Y. State ALP primaries.

## APRIL

April 2—USSR enters Romania. First Soviet entry of Axis terri-



Clark



Eisenhower

tory.  
April 3—U. S. Supreme Court 8-1 decision upholds the constitutional rights of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries in Texas.  
April 6—Wendell Willkie withdraws as candidate for President.  
April 7—Earl Browder urges non-partisan support of F. D. R. over radio.  
April 8—Two Communist leaders entered French provisional government.  
April 10—Odessa captured by Soviets.  
April 16—Soviet Government suggests to U. S. and Britain immediate formation of Italian government representing all democratic elements.  
April 19—Sedition trial in Washington is started.  
April 20—Badoglio forms coalition government. Communists join.  
April 26—Army seizes Ward plant.  
April 28—Father Orlemanski sees Stalin.

## MAY

May 1—Daily Worker is printed as a tabloid.  
May 3—Rep. Joseph Starnes is defeated in primaries in Alabama.  
May 9—Sevastopol is recaptured by Soviet.  
May 9—Philip Murray calls for fourth term at steel union convention.  
May 9—Steel union reports Negro members rose by 100 percent since 1940.  
May 12—Dies announces he will not run for reelection.  
May 17—Sheridan Downey wins California Democratic nomination for U. S. Senate.  
May 17—Gandhi seeks Congress-Moslem League unity.  
May 18—Cassino captured.  
May 20—23rd National Convention

of the Communist Party U. S. A. dissolves party and forms Communist Political Association.

## JUNE

June 2—American fighter planes land for the first time at new American bases in Russia after bombing enemy in eastern Europe.  
June 3—Eric Johnston tells 100 Soviet trade leaders the "gulf that separates the two countries can be bridged by practical cooperation."  
June 4—Rome is liberated.  
June 6—D-Day!  
June 10—Italian government is formed by Bonomi.  
June 16—Finnish delegation is asked by State Department to leave U. S. A.  
June 25—Earl Browder becomes Editor-in-Chief of Daily Worker and The Worker.  
June 28—Thomas E. Dewey is nominated for President by Republican convention.

## JULY

July 1—United Nations Monetary Conference opens.  
July 3—Minsk is liberated.  
July 13—Citizens PAC is formed.  
July 20—President Roosevelt is nominated for President by Democratic convention.  
July 23—Polish Committee of National Liberation is formed.  
July 29—President visits Honolulu and consults with Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur.

## AUGUST

Aug. 1—Adam Clayton Powell and Marcantonio win in three primaries.  
Aug. 3—President directs Army to take possession of the Philadelphia transit system.  
Aug. 18—Big Three agree to occupy Reich.  
Aug. 21—Dumbarton Oaks Conference meets.  
Aug. 23—Paris is liberated.  
Aug. 23—Romania quits the war.  
Aug. 26—Bulgaria quits the war.

## SEPTEMBER

Sept. 12—Germany is entered by American Third Army.  
Sept. 16—Assassination of Ernst Thaelmann is announced.  
Sept. 19—Finns sign armistice with

USSR and Britain.

Sept. 28—Soviet troops enter Czechoslovakia.

## OCTOBER

Oct. 8—Wendell Willkie dies.  
Oct. 19—General MacArthur leads return to Philippines.  
Oct. 21—President Roosevelt approves a plan calling for acceptance of Negro Women into the Women's Naval Reserve.  
Oct. 23—U. S. naval victory in the Philippines.  
Oct. 23—DeGaulle government is recognized by "Big Three."

## NOVEMBER

Nov. 6—Stalin in 27th anniversary speech says Big Three are co-operating in unprecedented unity which will continue after the war.  
Nov. 7—Roosevelt is reelected for fourth term.



Stettinius

Nov. 8—Maurice Thorez returns to France.  
Nov. 22—CIO votes to continue CIO-PAC.  
Nov. 30—Senate approves Stettinius, 67 to 1.

## DECEMBER

Dec. 5—State Department issues statement saying it did not oppose Count Sforza for Italian leadership.  
Dec. 4—Athens rally demands new government.  
Dec. 10—France and Soviet Union sign a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance.  
Dec. 18—Stettinius issues statement on Poland.  
Dec. 19—Senate confirms new State Department nominees.  
Dec. 20—German army starts a new Western Front offensive.  
Dec. 24—Hungarian provisional government is formed in areas liberated from Germans.  
Dec. 25—Leyte is taken.

## Murray's New Year's Message: Make 1945 Our Victory Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The CIO "must and will adhere faithfully to the no-strike pledge," Philip Murray, CIO president, declared in a New Year message today.

Murray further declared labor would redouble its production effort to "make 1945 our victory year." The CIO interest in a durable peace policy and in the building of a new international labor body also featured his message.

The message, in full, follows:  
At the beginning of this year, the Congress of Industrial Organizations rededicates all its strength to the twin goals of winning the war and winning the peace.

To make 1945 our Victory Year, America will redouble its productive efforts. It will not be lulled into complacency by false optimism, nor tolerate any lag in war production while American soldiers still depend for their lives on the output of American industry. It must and will adhere faithfully to its no-strike pledge until the German and Japanese military forces are completely destroyed.

The CIO recognizes that national unity behind our Commander-in-Chief and our armed forces, and the closest unity of the United Nations, are the key both to early victory and to lasting peace and postwar prosperity.

On the domestic front, the CIO will devote its industrial, legislative and political activities to achieving a stabilized wartime economy, in which wages shall be fairly adjusted to living costs, prices held down to prevent inflation, and the burden of taxation justly distributed on the ability to pay.

It will work for the unity of all labor and progressive forces, through joint action for common constructive purposes that are in the interest of the whole American people.

It will vigorously oppose all those who preach division and disunity, both within the United States and between the United Nations, and particularly the purveyors of the Hitleristic doctrines of racial and religious discrimination and intolerance.

The CIO in 1945 will work for a carefully planned program of reconversion, as and when this becomes necessary, in which the human welfare of veterans and war workers will be carefully safeguarded, as well as business interests. It will work for a greatly expanded program of social security, for increasing purchasing power, for a guaranteed annual wage, for new enterprises both private and public, and for all other steps that may be necessary to assure economic se-

curity, full production and jobs for all after this war.

The CIO recognizes, as most of the American people have come to recognize, that our country does not and cannot stand alone. Just as the freedom-loving peoples of the world must fight shoulder to shoulder to overcome the forces of fascist tyranny, so too must they plan and work together for postwar rehabilitation, for higher living standards, and to safeguard the peace of the world.

That is why the CIO supports the proposals for world organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks and opposes all isolationist and imperialist construction to the success of such plans for world security. That is why it supports the plans laid at Bretton Woods for the expansion of world trade and the promotion of world prosperity.

In order that labor may play its full part in achieving the above goals, and may receive the recognition and representation that are its due in the councils of the nations, the CIO will also dedicate its efforts in 1945 to the promotion of greater world labor unity through the formation of a new and powerful international labor body including all the unions of free countries on a basis of equality.

## 20,000 Reader Drive Some Hurdles for 5x5'ers

Figures this week indicate that we are reaching a crisis in the continued existence of the 5x5 Club. The total growth of Five-by-Fivers this week is one. The total increase in the number of papers sold is 56. These figures are significant.

We're in the first big renewal period. This week, a little over 8 percent of the membership failed to renew. This was offset by a similar number of new members. This is not quite as bad as it looks, since many of the "new" members are really renewals who because of carelessness skipped a week before sending in their renewals. And many of those who dropped this week will be back in harness next week.

But it does indicate that there is still some instability in the 5x5 Club which must be overcome if it is to function properly and achieve maximum results.

But there is also a brighter side to the picture. Evidently those who are carrying on the work consistently find it so congenial, and the results so fruitful that they are increasing their activity. This is shown by the fact that while there was an increase of only one in the membership, there is an increase of 56 in the total papers used. Members are evidently increasing the size of their bundles.

This is a continuation of a trend started several weeks ago.

Letters from members tell us that quite a number of 5x5 customers have already become subscribers. And this is another healthy sign. In spite of the conversion of 5x5 readers into subscribers, there has been an increase in the number of papers handled instead of a decline, as might be expected. This proves that reading The Worker is infectious, and the more readers you get, through whatever form, the more there are that can be gotten.

We are certain that the 5x5 Club will overcome the current crisis and really settle down into the voluntary, permanent organization we planned it to be.

5x5 CLUB STANDING As of Dec. 31		
District	No. of 5x5ers	Total Papers
1—Manhattan, N. Y.	169	900
2—New Jersey	138	745
3—East. Pa.	119	680
4—Upstate N. Y.	89	480
5—Brooklyn, N. Y.	74	385
6—Bronx, N. Y.	73	365
7—Ohio	65	356
8—Maryland	49	275
9—New England	38	195
10—Connecticut	37	226
11—Michigan	36	190
12—West. Pa.	21	112
13—Illinois	21	105
14—Wisconsin	18	95
15—Oklahoma	9	45
16—Minnesota	8	45
17—Missouri	7	45
18—Nebraska	7	45
19—Colorado	6	30
20—Washington	2	10
21—Utah	2	10
Total	1,013	5,464

## Weinstock Presses AFL Heads For Joint Legislative Action

Below we reprint the text of a letter sent by Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of Painters District Council 9, to William Green urging acceptance of CIO President Philip Murray's proposal for joint legislative action.

Weinstock, in releasing the letter, said he also sent a copy to President Lawrence Lindeloff, president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, requesting him, on behalf of the council, to also communicate with Green in the interest of joint collaboration.

The letter to Green follows:

At the regular meeting of New York District Council 9, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America held on Dec. 20, 1944, a motion was made, seconded and carried unanimously that we communicate with you and send a copy of this communication to General President L. P. Lindeloff, Brotherhood of Painters, D. & P-H of America and Brother Thomas Murray, president, New York State Federation of Labor.

New York District Council 9, representing (15,000) Painters and Decorators in the City of New York, is keenly interested in the enactment of pro-labor laws, and accordingly, we have watched with great alarm in the last two years, that, in a number of States reactionary, anti-labor elements—open shoppers—made attempts to enact anti-labor laws.

We were impressed with the reports made to the American Federation of Labor Convention by Judge Jos. Padway, analyzing the nature of these anti-labor laws and outlining plans as to how to fight against them.

At the 1944 Convention held recently in New Orleans, Mr. Padway quoted the case of two Arkansas Painters who were sent



Green Weinstock

to the Penitentiary for a year, for a violation that normally would be settled in court as a misdemeanor charge, for Five (\$5.00) Dollars.

There are a great number of experiences from one end of the Nation to the other, wherever labor acted in union, labor defeated its enemies. Nothing demonstrated this better than the recent general elections. The reelection of our great President was possible because of the unity that existed in the ranks of labor. The defeat of Isolationists—Congressmen and Senators—was possible because of the unity that existed in the ranks of labor.

We cannot expect to do away with those recently enacted anti-labor laws, or effectively against the proposed new ones, unless labor has a joint legislative program and gains the support of the American people.

I must quote one other example and that is the proposed amendments in the State of California, defeated during the last election because the membership of the American Federation of Labor, the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhood united and spared

no efforts, energy or money. They defeated the reactionaries so badly that another attempt made by them in the last few days to collect signatures to place this anti-labor referendum to the voting public in California once more was unsuccessful; they could not gather enough signatures.

If such united action as was shown in California brings such tremendous results why not repeat the same all over the United States?

We were greatly alarmed, reading in the daily newspapers, that a proposal made by Philip Murray, president of the CIO to the American Federation of Labor for joint legislative activities for 1945 was rejected by you. It is difficult to understand the motives for this rejection. A constructive legislative body composed of AFL, CIO and the Railroad Brotherhood would not only discourage reactionary elements in Washington but would stimulate local legislative activities all over the United States and would help to formulate constructive legislative programs in all the 48 states and in the city legislative bodies.

The members of our organization believe in a united labor movement. They abhor and detest the division that exists at the present time. They agree with you and with the pronouncements that you have made at all conventions of the AFL since the split took place.

You stated and re-stated that you favor unity in the labor movement; that you want the CIO to return, but we cannot understand—if you favor unity—how can you reject the first constructive step that may lead towards unity.

I wish to repeat again: We favor joint legislative action between all labor organizations and we call upon the Executive Council of the AFL, through you, at its next session, to encourage and approve joint legislative action with the CIO. A continuous division will have disastrous effect upon labor and the American people as a whole.

We hope to receive a reply to this communication.

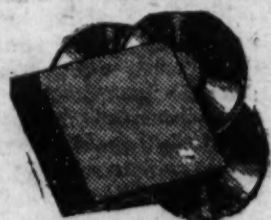
### ODT Head Warns Of Stricter Rules

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense transportation, warned tonight that closing of the nation's race tracks may be followed by more drastic steps unless unnecessary civilian travel is eliminated.

He said in an interview that railroad equipment has been taxed to the limit and that "needless passenger movement is getting to the point where it is embarrassing the war effort."

Union Lookout will reappear on this page when Dorothy Loeb returns from Detroit.

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## Cleveland CIO Aids Telegraph Workers Drive

By BETTY RILEY

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—CIO members here are canvassing house-to-house to see all Western Union workers on the election by the National Labor Relations Board Jan. 4 in this area.

### Lauds FDR Action in Wards

Condemning Sewell Avery and Samuel Wolchok equally for promoting disunity at Montgomery Ward, the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 1, yesterday commended President



Avery Wolchok

Roosevelt for seizure of the plants. A letter from Aaron D. Schneider, executive director, points to the need for a united home front in the prosecution of the war.

"Sewell Avery's argument that white collar workers are non-essential," said Schneider, "carries the implication that 20 million salaried employees can pursue one course while the nation, in a life and death struggle pursues another."

Despite provocations by management and hesitations by the War Labor Board, Local 1 has held unswervingly to its no-strike pledge he declared in condemning the irresponsibility of Samuel Wolchok in "nurturing and supporting" the strike.

Schneider urged the President to see that the War Labor Board end attempts of any group to challenge national security.

### Mayor Backs Jailing Bookies

Mayor LaGuardia yesterday commended Magistrate Ambrose J. Haddock for his announcement in Jefferson Market Court that after next Thursday convicted race horse bookmakers appearing before him will get jail sentences without the customary alternative of a fine.

"It should have been done long ago," the Mayor said. "Judge Haddock knows all the angles of this racket both as a policeman and as a judge. I know it has been his practice to impose maximum sentences on tin horns, and I hope that other magistrates will follow Judge Haddock's policy."

LaGuardia added the hope that magistrates also will refuse adjournments "to tin horns' lawyers who try to shop for lenient judges."

### Urge Longshoremen Aid Yugoslav Relief

All locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union were urged to participate in filling the Yugoslav Relief Ship in a resolution adopted at an international board meeting held this month. The official resolution follows:

"Now partially liberated," the resolution said, "these great people can receive relief supplies and it is estimated that unless relief supplies are sent, tens of thousands of them will perish from disease, hunger and cold."

Twenty-five cars are being mobilized by the Cleveland Industrial Union Council to take telegraphic workers to 658 Rose Building to cast their ballot during the hours between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Eligible voters in Cleveland include about 550 workers; in Ohio, 2,000 and in the Lawes voting division approximately 12,000. The vote in the division will decide whether the American Communications Association (CIO) represents and bargains for Western Union workers in the Lakes states.

In addition to the leaflets supplied in the national campaign to unionize telegraphic workers by the ACA, the Cleveland Industrial Union Council has issued a leaflet to all Western Union employees. Council members are aiding in the campaign to contact workers and discuss the CIO and the NLRB vote next Thursday.

### CIO PRESENT AT DEBATE

Debates were held in Cleveland and other cities with neutral, professional men chairing the proceedings. In Cleveland more than 50 people attended the debate where the CIO position was presented by leaders of the ACA, including Jack Winocur, organizer; the AFL leaders failed to show up so their position was presented from leaflets they had issued, by a member of the AFL union present at the debate. AFL rank and filers at the meeting spoke of unsettled grievances and indicated that they look to the ACA for a solution to their problems.

John Berkeley, a telegraphic worker of Wadsworth, Ohio, was carrying on a one-man campaign to get the small town operators lined up for the ACA. He issued leaflets, sent letters and organized his fellow workers. After the organizing drive got under way, the ACA hired Berkeley to canvass the many small Ohio towns to guarantee a CIO vote.

In the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal, a monthly publication of the AFL union with members in this area, Berkeley was ridiculed as a "whistle-stop manager." This has the workers in every small town angered—"They can't call our town a 'whistle-stop.'" When the operators from different Ohio towns get together they share their fury against AFL leaders who have such contempt for their members and other workers whom they want to represent.

### STEEL UNION HELPS

In Youngstown and Canton the ACA has the cooperation of the United Steelworkers of America and organizers report that the steel workers are doing a first-rate job of contacting the Western Union workers there.

In Akron the United Rubber Workers of America and their members are lending a hand in getting the vote; in Ashtabula, it's the National Maritime Union and in Toledo, the United Auto Workers of America have been generous with funds for the campaign and fullest cooperation has been extended.

The campaign on the vote has not proved a divisive one. AFL central bodies are giving little or no assistance to the AFL unions involved. The red-baiting, anti-Semitic attitude of the AFL union in the field does not inspire confidence in the AFL members and leaders. On the other hand, within the CIO there has been the most enthusiastic response to the campaign.

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## The Hemisphere Conference

MEXICO CITY will be the scene of the second wartime inter-American conference, called for February, and it will be agreed on all sides that the time is overdue for such a meeting. The last one was held in Rio de Janeiro, in January, 1942. It worked out a common program for the American republics, faced with the two-ocean attack from Germany and Japan. This one is scheduled to deal with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and economic problems confronting the hemisphere's transition from war to peace. But most significant of all, it will not be attended by Argentina.

The reasons for this go far beyond Argentina's failure to carry out the Rio de Janeiro provisions. In reality, the hemisphere is confronted by an avowed program of aggression, coordinated through Franco Spain with Nazi Germany's preparations for continuing her attack upon the democratic world even after military defeat. The American republics have properly rejected Argentina's proposal for a conference to discuss her own position. While the February meeting is not directed against Argentina proper (as her dictators will certainly claim) if the economic help to Latin America is worked out concretely, and the importance of quarantining fascism in the hemisphere is realistically considered, the net effect will be to check even further the GOU's ambitious program.

That is the outstanding issue before any such conference. It is not an easy one to solve, primarily because the larger problems of an Anglo-American economic settlement and the clarification of American policy toward Franco Spain are not yet being tackled seriously.

Already, Juan Peron is preparing bogus presidential elections, is trying to split the Argentine Radical Party and win it over to the dictatorship. As against this, the underground movements are welding their unity, and recently appealed to the nation to prepare for the showdown battle with the GOU. The underground's appeal contained a comprehensive program of progressive internal reforms, and a return to the United Nations in foreign affairs. The Mexico City meeting will further emphasize to the Argentine people that so long as the GOU maintains itself, the great land of the pampas will be further isolated.

But the crux of a long step forward in Latin America is the resolution of Anglo-American differences, the formulation of an economic program such as will prevent the Argentine and other Latin American fascists from playing off London against Washington. The Confederation of Latin American Workers, at Colombia last month, symbolized this need by the presence of Arthur Horner, the first fraternal delegate from the British trade unions. Until all governments begin to act as the respective labor movements have, fundamental solutions in Latin America will be hard to achieve.

## People's Anger Aroused

THE plight of Mrs. Recy Taylor, Negro wife and mother, kidnaped, stripped of her clothing and raped by a gang of white ruffians at Abbeville, Ala., nearly four months ago, has aroused anger that is sweeping the country. Persons and organizations in more than 20 states and the District of Columbia now sponsor the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, 112 E. 19 St., New York. This committee came into almost spontaneous existence as an expression of the people's anger at Alabama's failure to catch and punish the rapists.

We doubt that Gov. Chauncy Sparks and his attorney general would have promised Eugene Gordon on Dec. 8 a "thorough and complete investigation" and then reported to the Birmingham News on Dec. 19 that this investigation was under way, had not the public demanded sharply that the state take action. It soon will be a month, however, since that first promise was made.

What, meanwhile, can the people do? They may find partial answer, here in New York, at the first public meeting on the Taylor case at the Renaissance Casino, 150 W. 138 St., Thursday night. New York at this meeting may get a complete picture of the case, and suggestions for action, from Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Dr. Channing Tobias, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Mrs. Louise McDonald, Eugene Connolly, the Rev. David N. Licorish and Eugene Gordon.

The New York Age, the People's Voice and the Daily Worker, sponsors of the meeting, see the Taylor case as hundreds of thousands of others are beginning to see it, as symbolic of our struggle against fascist manifestations on the home sector.



— They're Saying in Washington —

## Strikes and WLB

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON.

WAR Labor Board chairman William H. Davis was explaining at a press conference the background of the government's action in seizing the plants and stores of Montgomery Ward.

"Mr. Davis," he was asked, "is the sense of your remarks that the government would not have moved into Montgomery Ward if there had been no strike in Detroit?"

"No, not necessarily," Davis replied. Then he added that "the strike in Detroit brought the thing to a head" and "gave it urgency."

"The case didn't have urgency without the strike?"

"It had urgency, but it didn't have so much urgency," Davis said. "It takes a good deal of urgency to make the War Labor Board move."

A few minutes later Davis was asked about cases where there has been defiance of WLB but no action to have plants or facilities taken over because there appears to be no direct connection with the war effort.

"The men are free to go on strike under those circumstances," Davis said, "or maybe they would say, 'Well, instead of going on strike we will dope out some other basis.'"

The next day Attorney General Francis Biddle was asked at a press conference whether he interpreted the President's powers to mean that he could seize a plant only when there had been a strike or a threat of a strike. First Biddle said yes, then he said no. The general consensus among those who attended the conference was that he had only confused an extremely important question.

Action Where No Strike Is Called

There is no doubt that the paramount issue in the Montgomery Ward case is whether a hard-boiled employer like Sewell Avery can get away with defying the government and jeopardizing its war-time labor policy of no strikes and no lock-outs. The President has held that Avery can't get

away with it, and this is a decision of the utmost significance.

But there is another issue in the Montgomery Ward case. It is whether WLB will crack down on recalcitrant employers only when there is "urgency" in the form of a strike. It is whether enforcement of its directives by WLB will be so lax and ineffective as to encourage and strengthen those union leaders who do not believe in labor's no-strike pledge.

I don't mean to suggest that there is a black and white situation of action by WLB only in strike cases. This is not true. The St. Paul branch of Montgomery Ward, organized by Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was taken over although the union made it plain that it would not be provoked into striking.

There have also been a few other cases where plants were taken over in the absence of strikes. The most recent was the Cudahy plant in Milwaukee where the United Packinghouse Workers succeeded in having the plant taken over by the President to force compliance with WLB directives while it was faithfully adhering to the no-strike pledge.

Non-Compliance Cases Total 100

But I think it is a fact that a situation has gradually developed where WLB has tended in all too many cases to stall for months and months on cases involving employer defiance until there is an explosive strike situation.

There are now 100 non-compliance cases, big and small, confronting the national board. In some areas compliance has almost completely broken down. In the South, for example, the regional board has referred 20 non-compliance cases to the national WLB which have not so far been dealt with. These cases involve laun-

dries, foundries and furniture factories.

Of course, there are difficulties in meeting the compliance problem. The Smith-Connally Act unquestionably encouraged strikes. And while providing machinery taking over strike-bound plants in war production, it was silent on problems of plants not directly in war production or of penalties against defiant employers not faced by strike action. There are limits to WLB's powers, and to the President's ability to take over any substantial number of plants unless he gets real public support.

I'm not suggesting at all that either Davis or Biddle meant to encourage strikes. I think they were complacently accepting a completely unsatisfactory status quo as far as compliance is concerned. I think, too, that they were reflecting the absence of a real policy in dealing with this type of situation.

In one of his public statements on Montgomery Ward, Davis paid tribute to the forceful and impressive presentation of a delegation from the Wayne County CIO which came to Washington to point out that delays in cracking down on Avery were weakening the position of those leaders in the auto union who are fighting against rescinding of the no-strike pledge in the UAW referendum.

Union leaders of this type cannot but feel dissatisfaction with the comments by Biddle and Davis, and with the general enforcement situation in WLB. What is needed is an enforcement policy which will strengthen the hands of unions which try, despite the most extreme provocations, to abide by the no-strike pledge, which will be swift and stringent in precisely those cases where no strikes have taken place. This sort of policy cannot be developed unless there is a general stiffening and speeding up of WLB compliance.

## — Worth Repeating —

SHARP CRITICISM of Prime Minister Churchill's warfare upon the Greek people was voiced by London Daily Worker's editorial of Dec. 5, just reaching America, and which concludes: The way not only to avert civil war in Greece, but to restore confidence in British good faith through Europe, is to end this policy of giving blank cheques to reactionaries and browbeating all who mistrust them.

The men and women who fought and sacrificed in the liberated territories are the comrades-in-arms of our own liberating armies. And no one must be allowed to drive a wedge between them.

# Change the World

MAYBE I disgust too easily, but those recent reports of the opening of a new Billy Rose burlesque made me a little sick at the stomach.

The overstuffed, vapid show, all glittering with rhinestone and ballyhoo, is said to have cost over a million dollars to produce.

Its advance ticket sale was \$350,000. Seats at the first night started at \$24 each. During the intermission a plushy audience walked around as though at the Court of St. James. Flunkies in uniform distributed free champagne to the customers.

The idle chatter of fat society matrons, the gossip of race track barons and war contractors, the talk, laughter, foolish excitement of speculators and profiteers and Broadway butterflies, all the slick, nervous hilarity of a wartime exploiters' party, rose high to the patient heavens from Billy Rose's new show.

It was a most successful first night on Broadway. It was a publicity agent's heaven,



By Mike Gold

a Barnum's utopia. But it was not worthy of a democracy at war.

WHEN the Nazis are beaten, when the world is safe for free speech, the Statue of Liberty and the rights of Jews, Negroes and other oppressed minorities, when there is free laughter among the free children and there is work and play for all mankind, and a chance to breathe—

Then let's invite Billy Rose and other American showmen to put on a great democratic spectacle to tour the nation and then maybe the world. It will be a show that celebrates our American tradition of freedom. It should bring democratic clarity to the peoples of the world, teach them the meaning of victory over Nazi killers.

Meanwhile, the vulgarians and profiteers ought return to their night club underground. They are silly when they come into the open and flash their big diamonds so recklessly at a people engaged in a cruel war.

BUT I suppose somebody will snap right back with a red-hot letter tomorrow morning proving that Billy Rose is a man

## Some Still Have to Learn About Every Day Democracy

always on the side of the people.

He signed his name to the Roosevelt committee during the recent campaign, I guess, and contributed \$234.58 to the Cause at a big mass meeting. He owns \$134,000 worth of war bonds.

If a man believes in democracy and fights for it he will do so every day in the week. He will defend it in his own shop, home and theater. His feeling about the rights of people against the Nazis will creep into the songs he sings for a living or the shows he puts on as a producer.

How can anyone, Jew or gentile, black, yellow or white, remain complacent in the world where a Hitler is still raging?

The Jo Davidson Committee, an organization of show people, writers, artists and other professionals, did splendid work during the recent election.

It helped awaken millions of Americans to the fascist menace hidden behind the bland Dewey facade. The committee has just announced that it will go on functioning. This is good news, indeed. Billy Rose and others should join up, and learn that democracy is for every day and every man.

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

### The South Questions Itself More and More

New Orleans, La.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The South questions itself more and more. Nothing shows this better than an editorial in the New Orleans States of Dec. 20, on the Louisiana school system. The paper criticizes the low educational standards here, or, as it puts it, "Louisiana's embarrassingly low ranking in educational matters."

It then cites Mrs. Sarah Towles Reed, a noted woman hereabouts, to this effect: "Louisiana among the 48 states stands 30th in area, 21st in population, 22d in wealth, 39th in average income, but 43rd in education and 47th or 48th in literacy." Then the paper adds: "No wonder that earnest, high-minded, ambitious teachers feel discouraged, disheartened, disillusioned." The States does not yet go to indict the feudalism of the South, the continued enslavement of the Negro and poor white, which is at the bottom of this trouble. But the paper is forced, at least, to look at the evil, and that's a beginning. E. S. C.

### One God for Pegler—Money and More of It

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Have you seen the letter column in Look Magazine for Dec. 12? There is a letter appearing there from an old schoolmate of Westbrook (Poison Pen) Pegler, one Commander Eric O. Johansen of the United States Navy, stationed at Lakehurst, N. J. The officer has Pegler's number to a T. "As a boy," says the Commander, "Peg had a one-track mind—money—which he worshipped." Then the naval officer adds: "He will rave as long as the cash rolls in." That reminds me of an article long ago in your magazine in which Heywood Brown was quoted to the same effect about Pegler. LOIS MILL.

### Kind, Warm Hearted Sheffy Rabinowich

Boston, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sheffy Rabinowich, member of the Communist Party since 1919, died in Boston, Dec. 16, 1944, at the age of 84.

Born in Novgorod-Minsk-Poland in 1860 he came to America in 1893 and settled in Boston where he had lived ever since. As a young man, he early identified himself with social causes. While still a student in Novgorod, he helped organize a society to place boys in apprenticeship to various trades. Soon after he arrived in America with his young bride, who shared his progressive views, his home became the center for other families fleeing the tyranny of Czarist Russia. Here these people found intellectual comfort and practical aid to a new start in life.

Sheffy Rabinowich devoted his whole life to useful activities. He was very proud of the work he did for the Jewish Peoples relief, who recognized in him one of their most valuable workers.

Kind, witty and warm-hearted, the world is a better place for having known Sheffy Rabinowich as an honored citizen.

MARY RABIN.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

# Toward Freedom

A DEMOCRATIC Spain is a necessary part of the New World being born out of the struggles of this people's war. That is why we all must make our voice heard at the Madison Square Garden meeting tomorrow night (Tuesday). There is no better way to start the New Year.

The Negro people, in common with all liberty-loving peoples, have tremendous stakes in the restoration of democracy in Spain—and hence in the success of the Jan. 2 Garden rally. Many Negro Americans were among the thousands of heroes in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade who fought and died seven years ago in a futile effort to stop the deadly power of fascism before Europe and the world were overrun. Moreover, the attainment of full democratic rights for Negroes in America and Africa and elsewhere is directly dependent upon the complete destruction of fascism in Spain and throughout the world.

The open military intervention of Hitler and Mussolini in support of their puppet Franco, aided by the cynical Anglo-French-American policy of "non-intervention," led to the defeat of the Spanish people and of



## by Doxey A. Wilkerson

their volunteer allies from America and other parts of the world. But the struggles of the Spanish people for freedom did not die, nor were they entirely in vain. Those struggles did much to arouse millions of patriots in all countries to the dangers inherent in the approaching world war, and in this new and more forward-looking period, the struggles of Spanish patriots are being revived on a new and powerful scale.

Spanish democracy perished as a part of the strong upsurge of fascist power in the world, and its destruction did much to hasten the fascist conquest of Europe. Spanish democracy will again emerge as a part of the new dominant upsurge of peoples' power in Europe and throughout the world, and its revival will hasten the complete destruction of fascism.

THIS restoration of Spanish democracy will not come automatically, but only as a product of widespread and vigorous struggle by the democratic peoples of the world. There was never a more favorable time to revive such struggle than now. And there is no better place to begin than with our own government.

Seven years ago, the clear and progressive

## New Year Opens With Rally Against Franco

"quarantine the aggressors" views of our President were struggling vainly against the powerful isolationist, imperialist and pro-fascist views which were then dominant in our nation. Hence, American foreign policy could be of little aid—indeed, it was an obstacle—to Spanish democracy.

Today the President's anti-fascist, collective security views have emerged into dominance in our country, and isolationism and pro-fascism are on the decline. Hence, it is entirely possible now to turn American foreign policy to the direct aid of Spanish democracy.

THIS is what tomorrow night's Madison Square Garden rally seeks to accomplish. Under the slogan "Break Relations with Fascist Spain," tens of thousands of citizens will express their demands that our government cease its farcical and outmoded recognition of Franco's fascist government as a "neutral," and reorient its Spanish policy along lines consistent with our war against the Hitler-Franco allies and with our goal of enduring peace which only stable democratic governments in Europe can make possible.

Let us give every possible support to the revived struggle for a free Spain. Thus can we hasten military victory over our fascist enemies and promote the triumph of democracy for all men everywhere.

# A Wounded Soldier's Question: Did We Hold?

## By B. Polevoi

(Pravda Correspondent)

The regiment occupied an advanced position and the battery was set up behind a mound on the edge of a young pine woods.

With the first rays of dawn the Nazi bombers attacked. Fragments whistled through the woods, but did little damage to the artillerymen, for they and their guns were dug deep into the ground.

Then seven Nazi tanks rolled over the ridge, headed straight for the battery, with Grenadiers riding on the armor. With his first few shells Yashin stopped two tanks. Two others were knocked out by neighboring gunners and the remainder fell back, disappearing behind the ridge with the Nazi soldiers fleeing in their wake.

German long-range guns opened up on the battery position. The gunners, after hauling in the guns, crouched in their foxholes, while Soviet long-range guns replied from rear positions.

SHELL fragments were still flying as Yashin gave the order to roll out the gun. He was just in time. The Nazi tanks thundered over the ridge without firing a shell.

Yashin gave the order to fire. Then he saw that he was receiving no support from the neighboring gun, and learned that the commander had been killed and the gun-layer wounded. A moment later the hoarse voice of gun-layer Miroshnichenko was issuing the command to fire the next gun, and the wiry figure of Stepanyan was busy around the sights.

Yashin and his two remaining men manned their gun alone. Three tanks were knocked out. But the Germans kept coming.

One of the German tanks broke through at

close range, making straight for the gun. When it was about 100 meters away, the tank caught fire but continued to move and fire, leaving a trail of smoke behind. Then, from 20 meters, Yashin hit the turret and the be-headed monster stopped.

Again the Germans retreated behind the ridge, and how nine Nazi tanks left on the hilltop were sending up pillars of smoke.

When the Germans attacked the third time, they were again met with concentrated fire. This time the Nazi tanks fanned out in an attempt to outflank the battery, while the infantry attacked frontally. Yashin swung his guns on the flanks to the right and left. While they were dealing with the tanks, he concentrated on the infantry.

A shell splinter twisted the shield of the No. 2 gun. Yashin, wounded in the leg, didn't even feel the pain. Not until the third attack had been repulsed and silence had fallen did he observe with surprise that the wood was no longer there. The trees had been cut down by shells and bombs.

That was Yashin's last conscious thought as he slipped to the ground. He came to himself in a field hospital during a blood transfusion.

"Did we hold the position?" he asked. The surgeon answered yes and told him to be quiet. "And where are the boys?" he asked suddenly, raising himself on his elbow.

"Hold him, he's delirious," the surgeon said. "He isn't delirious at all and he has a right to know," said one of the crew from another part of the operating tent. "We're all right."

"They are waiting outside for you," the nurse said gently.

And outside his friends sat, listening intently to every sound.

THE commander of the artillery regiment stepped across the rugged fields, leaped over shell craters full of the dark waters of autumn rains, and turning to me suddenly said, "Here you are . . . there's the Third Battery in front of you."

He seemed delighted at my astonishment. Only after a careful examination of the terrain was I able to spot the traces of two guns, but no third.

"Commander of No. 2—come forward," the lieutenant colonel ordered quietly. Behind my back I heard the rustle of straw and from the entrance of a dugout hidden beneath the smallest haystacks emerged a tall, red-haired soldier in a uniform which bore signs of hard fighting.

He stepped forward, saluted smartly, and reported: "Gun Commander of the Guards, Sergeant Yashin. The crew are cleaning their rifles after firing practice."

In a few seconds they had removed the straw covering from the fishing net, and the gun appeared before us ready for action . . . the same gun I had tried to locate without success.

THUS I made the acquaintance of the gun crew of Sgt. Yashin. This was beyond the Vistula.

Yashin, a former instructor at a trade school, had patiently trained the crew and when they had their baptism of fire—one hard autumn day on the Volga steppe, in 1942—the men proved to be skilled, brave and cool.

On a bridgehead beyond the Vistula, the friendship and skill of the crew received a severe test. This was in the autumn, when the German command decided at all costs to regain the lost ground on the great Polish river.

# Nazi Drive Panics Newspapers, Not GIs

By MAXINE LEVI

Now that the Nazi counter-offensive in Belgium is being checked all can see that during its first days most newspaper articles and "analyses" made an unwarranted bid to spread panic on the home front. What gloom and desperation they reflected! The experts went about in figurative sack cloth and ashes even after Gen. Dwight Eisenhower issued his historic order of the day on Dec. 22. Said Eisenhower:

"By rushing out of his fixed defenses the enemy may give us a chance to turn his great gamble into his worst defeat. . . . The enemy is gambling everything, but already in this battle your gallantry has done much to foil his plan."

## Setback Is Worst Since Bataan Fell

The veil of censorship slowly is being torn away from the German counter-offensive on the Western Front. Here James McGlinchy, United Press correspondent at Supreme Allied Headquarters in Paris, assesses the full weight and potentialities of the Nazi effort, from official sources and frontline dispatches.

By JAMES MCGLINCHY,  
United Press War Correspondent.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—This is the payoff. The United States Army has suffered in Belgium and Luxembourg its worst setback since the loss of the Philippines in 1942.

## WORLD TELEGRAM — DEC. 21

PM, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1944

## Major Task Will Be Program Assuring FDR's 60,000,000 Jobs

By MILTON MURRAY  
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Probably, the way the war is going, the 79th Congress, which convenes Jan. 3, will not be the Congress which writes the peace.

Yet it could be, however, the Congress which lays the foundation for peace—the foundation of economic well-being, health and security.

Entirely aside from the international problems, upon which the peace will depend, there will confront the new Congress a bagful of problems dealing directly, and in many cases immediately, with the jobs, health, housing and occupation of Americans.

## A Major Allied Set-Back N.Y. TIMES — DEC. 27th Germans' Success Disrupts Winter Plans— Hope Shifts to Prospect of Russian Drive

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

Allied headquarters announced yesterday that the German offensive, still rolling into Belgium on its eleventh day, had forged a solid salient thirty-five miles wide and fifty miles deep, the tip of which had reached within some

the Atlantic, Baldwin even announced something the generals on the field don't know and might repudiate if they had the time: that the enemy has "accomplished" his column objectives: "The German counteroffensive must . . . be regarded as . . . a major setback to Allied plans."

From his armchair this side of the Atlantic, Baldwin even announced something the generals on the field don't know and might repudiate if they had the time: that the enemy has "accomplished" his column objectives: "The German counteroffensive must . . . be regarded as . . . a major setback to Allied plans."

### PM'S MOAN

PM's Milton Murray was so discouraged on Sunday, Dec. 24 (like-wise after Eisenhower's declaration) that he began a discussion on the next congressional year with the words:

"Probably the way the war is going, the 79th Congress, which convenes Jan. 3, will not be the Congress which writes the peace."

The World-Telegram featured a United Press story on Dec. 21: You'll see it in the photostat: James McGlinchy's howl:

"This is the payoff. The U. S. Army has suffered in Belgium and Luxembourg its worst setback since the loss of the Philippines in 1942."

The Daily News carries a weekly war review by Lowell W. Limpus. On Dec. 24, he was ready to predict The Worst.

"If the Germans should break through the line of the Meuse, we will be facing the possibility of disaster," he proclaimed.

"If they get into the Antwerp area, the disaster will be close at hand."

### DAILY WORKER'S RECORD

No use giving all the other examples of the emotional lack of balance with which war news is handled by other papers.

By contrast the Daily Worker regarded the German counteroffensive not with complacency or undue

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

### Tonight—Manhattan

THE THIRTEENTH STREET PLAYHOUSE and Village Swing Club moves tonight to Irving Plaza. (See box ad.) Frankie Newton, Art Hodes, Pops Foster, Trummy Young and others. The first event of 1945. Get your tickets now.

NEW YEAR CELEBRATION. Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. Entertainment, refreshments, fun galore. Join us, members and friends! 8 p.m.

## Lenin Memorial Meeting

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## State Dep't Eases Import Controls

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The State Department today withdrew import controls for the Middle East on virtually all supplies except those which require large amounts of shipping tonnage, such as cereals and fertilizers, and "a comparatively short list of commodities still in world short supply."

The new plan is the first step in the gradual freeing of trade from wartime restrictions and an attempt to return to normal trade policies. The lack of shipping, however, will prevent any effective change soon.

## Chiang Kai-shek in New Year Greeting

CHUNGKING, Dec. 31 (UP). —Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said today in a New Year's Eve message to China that as soon as the military situation is improved, a People's Congress should be convened to adopt a constitution which would enable the Kuomintang, or national government, to transfer power to the people.

## Appeals for More Relief for Italy

ROME, Dec. 31 (UP).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, and Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, expressing gratitude for contributions which in 1944 brought relief to many war-stricken Italians, today broadcast an appeal for Americans to give more generously during the coming year.

Speaking as chairman of the National Committee for Relief in Italy, Taylor said there were thousands of persons "homeless, in rags, underfed, sick and wounded."

## Fete Emancipation Proclamation Tonight

The 82nd anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's signing the Emancipation Proclamation will be celebrated this evening, Jan. 1, at the Union Congregational Church, 58 W. 138 St. The Committee of the League for the Freedom of Darker Peoples, sponsor has invited individuals and organizations to participate.

## Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, December 20, 1944

## The Veteran Commander

### GERMANS PLUNGE INTO POTENTIAL TRAP

It is reported through the veil of censorship that the Germans have plunged more than 30 miles into the Allied positions just north of Luxembourg and have reached (or passed) Stavelot. Thus they are headed for the Liege-Bastogne highway, wedging themselves into a potential trap between the Montgomery-Simpson armies and the Patton army.

Belgium and Holland on to the Allied center rear.

It is said the Germans are trying to disrupt the Allied concentrations for a winter offensive, and so force a winter positional stalemate. However, it still would seem to this writer that they will have to use such a percentage of their available troops to achieve this that they themselves would have too little left to go into a

Only the Veteran Commander of the Daily Worker and The Worker kept reminding his readers of the necessity for "confidence but no complacency."

optimism, but with calm and confidence in our men and their supreme leader on the battlefield.

As early as Dec. 19, before Eisenhower's order of the day, our Veteran Commander wrote:

"We might venture the suggestion that maybe Von Rundstedt is doing precisely what Eisenhower wanted him to do in the first place, i.e.—come out with his precious reserves into the forefield of the great Rhine bridgehead, outside the permanent fortifications of the Siegfried line."

The next day, the Commander's article, as seen in the reproduction,

The "CLUB OBRERO ESPANOL" is striving and working intensely so that we, the United Nations, in 1945:

Will attain an unconditional surrender from the Nazi-fascism.

Break all diplomatic relations with Franco and lend their staunch support to the Spanish people.

Obtain unity among all Spanish republicans and help restore the republic democracy in Spain, helping the "Junta Suprema de Union Nacional."

Respect the rights of self-determination of the people in all countries.

And the fulfillment of the accords in Teheran, that will bring to the people of the world everlasting Peace, Security and Progress.

With these, everybody will enjoy the happiness we wish you from the bottom of our hearts in the coming NEW YEAR.

went into further detail about the possibility that the German army was blundering into an allied trap. Now, when the daily battle bulletins show that the Nazi plan is already going on the rocks, the other newspapers again reflect emotional instability. They make out there's nothing much to worry about any more.

Ungrounded pessimism and careless overoptimism are equally harmful to public morale.

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## Lenin Memorial to Hear Browder on Major Issues

The memory of V. I. Lenin will be honored at Madison Square Garden rally, Monday, Jan. 15, at 7:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Communist Political Association of New York State.

Tribute will be paid to the great Russian revolutionary leader, founder of the Soviet state, and brilliant teacher and friend of working class and progressive movements everywhere in the world. Particular note will be made of Lenin's contribution to America, a subject which Lenin, as the foremost Marxist of his day, dealt with considerably.

Leading tribute to Lenin will be

made by Earl Browder, President of the Communist Political Association. Browder will also discuss major political issues facing America.

Among the other speakers will be Mother Ella Bloor, an intimate friend of Lenin and his wife.

Entertainment will be provided by Aubrey Pankey, noted concert singer, and by the Radischev Dancers, headed by Alex Karaczum, who will present a spectacular program of folk dances from their native Russia and other European lands.

Tickets, priced at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2, are available at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. New York City. All seats are reserved.



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## Ask Americas End Franco Tie

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31.—Delegates of the United and Associated Nations of the Americas, who will meet here on Feb. 15, have been urged to recommend a break with Franco Spain.

The request, made by the Federation of Organizations to Aid Spanish Republicans, made the point that fascism in the Americas can better be halted if Franco's fascist agents no longer have access to the continent.

FOARE further recommended that the conference:

1. Study measures to end the Franco's terror and thus save millions of Spanish democrats from Falangist vengeance.
2. Decide on an inter-American project to transport to France any Spanish refugees in the Americas who want to fight Franco.
3. Expel Franco's agents from the Americas and refuse asylum to all fascists.

## Guatemala Charges El Salvador Plot

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31.—The Guatemalan Embassy here yesterday issued a statement accusing El Salvador of planning a military invasion of Guatemala.

"President Osmin Aguirre, of El Salvador, is engaged in a press and radio campaign directed towards creating an atmosphere to justify an armed invasion of Guatemala, and to secure the help of some foreign country towards that end."

The Embassy's statement also said that President Osmin Aguirre is contacting henchmen of the former Guatemalan dictator, General Ubico, now in Mexican exile.

## Diplomats to Be At Negro Labor Ball

Members of the diplomatic corps of many of the Allied Nations will be on hand at the Inaugural Ball being sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee at the Golden Gate Ball Room on Saturday, Jan. 20. Among those who have already accepted the Committee's invitation are members of the Consular offices of the Danish, French and Haitian Legations.

Among personages who will attend are Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., to whom the ball is a salute; Assemblyman and Mrs. Hulan Jack, and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

## Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

The Veterans' Administration announces that under authority of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 the Department of Agriculture has been designated as cooperative agency to aid in determining whether guarantee of farm loans should be okayed for vets.

Issuance of regulations followed extensive consultations by the VA with the Agriculture Department and with farm, bank and insurance groups. The two agencies will consult on whether a vet should receive the 50 percent guarantee of loans up to \$2,000 as set forth in the GI Bill of Rights.

Where a vet is not familiar with farming conditions, or available land in a community he wishes to settle in, his first contact will be with the veterans advisory committee which will function in conjunction with the county agent's office. These advisory committees, which will give free advice to interested veterans, will consist of farmers and businessmen who are thoroughly familiar with local conditions. These committees will help veterans to select farms that can be purchased at prices that permit profitable operation and will give the veteran every chance of repaying the loan.

If a veteran knows the community and does not need this advisory service in selecting a property, he will not need to visit the advisory committee. The lender will send the veteran's application directly to a "veterans' loan certifying committee," which operates in conjunction with the Farm Security Administration. This committee will recommend loans on the basis of an appraisal of the property plus personal knowledge of the veteran—his ability and experience as a farmer—and of local farming conditions.

The Senate has a bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 which permits the child of a U. S. citizen who is a soldier in foreign service the privilege of citizenship. The House has already passed it.

Under the law, enacted in 1940, no citizen-parent, where the other parent is an alien, can transmit his United States citizenship to his child if the parent is under 21 years of age at the time of the birth of the child, because the father could not have had five years' residence in the United States subsequent to his 16th birthday.

In the present war we have drafted thousands of boys 18 years of age, and it is only natural that in their foreign service a certain proportion will marry girls who are citizens of other countries and have children born to them. Most certainly these citizens of ours who are fighting for their country, willing to give their lives for their country, should have the privilege of their citizenship descending upon their children.

The Veterans Administration has announced that some 30,000 veterans of the last war failed to cash in on their adjusted-service certificates, commonly known as the "bonus." Approximately \$25,000,000 was waiting to be picked up if veterans applied before the maturity date, which in most cases is January 1, 1945.

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# In this corner

**Bowl Games Are Anti-Climax After Army-Navy**  
**Bill Mardo**

Despite the capacity crowds that will witness today's Bowl games and the East-West shindig at San Francisco, there's a noticeable lack of interest in the colorful grid tussles on tap for this first afternoon of the New Year.

This can't be blamed on the perfectly sound argument about comparison with pre-war teams, either. What's happened is a wee bit subtler than the obvious. I think it's safe to say that ever since that memorable Saturday afternoon in December, when the most devastating Army team in West Point history tore to shreds a terrifically talented eleven, there's been a psychological let-down in interest for anything else football might produce at the moment—including today's games.

We might compare that historic meeting of the gridiron's Goliaths to the second Louis-Schmeling fight. The tremendous, almost unbearable strain on everybody's nerves until the bell sounded the first (and last) round. . . . Then, the excited, wild bubbling-over enthusiasm and discussion that followed King Joe's greatest night. Any other average fight scheduled for soon afterwards, no matter whom the contestants, would have been lost in the shuffle.

Exactly the same situation applies to this year's Bowl games. It's all an anti-climax to the Army-Navy brawl of a month ago. Particularly since neither of these two service squads figure in the day's festivities.

Despite all this, however, there's a crying need for us to climb on board and louse up some perfectly innocent teams by selecting them to win. Here 'tis:

**Orange Bowl**—Georgia Tech to outscore Tulsa. Those two aren't too far apart in the point-getting department, but Tech's line is far superior to Tulsa's.

**Sugar Bowl**—Duke over Alabama . . . because my heart goes out to the team that gave Army such an interesting time of it.

**Cotton Bowl**—Those Oklahoma Aggies figure to trample over a none-too-good TCU. And who are we to ignore figures?

**Rose Bowl**—Nope, we've tumbled from that limb too often for us to tempt fate again. Master James Hardy will ride again as Southern California squeezes out a narrow win over an underrated Tennessee.

And in that East-West setto, it looks very much like the boys from our side of the Rockies have too much oomph with their Les Horvath, Bob Kelly, Jug Girard, Frank Danciewicz and Vic Kulbitski.

So. Now may we wish you the very best of everything in '45 . . . 12 months which spell the final defeat of Hitlerism and perhaps Tojo too:

## The Adventures of Richard

**Burning the Midnight Oil**  
**By Mike Singer**

For weeks the kids had been preparing their midnight New Year's Eve shindig. They had exacted promises from their parents that they could stay up until the final bong of the last minute of 1944. Then the storm broke. It was Saturday afternoon when No-Nose came bustling into the house, his face grim and his eyes blazing.

"I can't stay up to midnight, Rich," he said, "my mom says if she lets me out that late this year I'll be drinking beer by next New Year. How do you like that?"

"Till what time can you stay up?" Richard asked.

"Only up to 10 o'clock. I'm gonna sneak out in my pajamas I betcha."

The phone rang. It was Menash. The same wail of lament. "The deal's off," he cried over the phone, "my dad says if I ain't in the house by half past nine he's going to make music on my head. That's what he said."

The situation began to look black. Flekel dropped in to say his mother had also changed her mind. "New Year's, shmoo years, I gotta have sleep," she now says, Flekel told the kids.

The gang called Fritzik on the phone. "What's doing in your house about midnight?" Richard asked.

"It's going to do plenty if I ain't in by midnight," he replied.

The kids appealed to me. "Aintcha got influence?" No-Nose inquired, "cantcha tell them we gotta start staying up sometimes, so why not once a year this year?"

I told them I'd try to use "my influence," but that after all, "staying up to midnight is kind of late for kids."

The words had hardly come out when Vinegar and Shnook dropped in.

"And how about you big shots painting the town New Year's eve?" I asked.

"Thure, thathth thwell," Shnook eagerly replied.

"You mean you can stay up to midnight?" Menash asked in a daze.

"Last year I did. And this year too. Every New Year's," Vinegar followed up.

"We ain't kids no more," Shnook (7) and Vinegar (8½) said in one voice.

No-Nose, Menash, Flekel and Richard looked at each other blankly.

### A.L. Breaks 8 Records in '44

The American League broke eight major league records and tied six others during the 1944 baseball season, official league statistics disclosed today.

In addition, five league records were broken and three tied. The total of 22 was eight below the number of standards broken or equaled in 1943.

American League records Most consecutive games pitched, none completed—Joe Heving, Cleveland, 63.

Highest fielding percentage by a shortstop—Boudreau, .978.

## Tintypes Of Today's Four Bowl Games

Let's take a fast ride around the Bowl circuit today, and see how the four big grid tussles shape up:

### ROSE BOWL

Some 93,000 people will be watching the nation's biggest Bowl game of them all out at Pasadena, Cal., where Southern California, the Pacific Coast Conference champs tangle against Tennessee. This one sees Southern California favored, despite Tennessee's unbeaten record and the Trojan's blemished record of two ties against UCLA and California. . . . The Southerners take the field with a squad full of young civilians who don't nearly measure up to the Tennessee teams of other years. . . . The Trojans are sparked by Jim Hardy, who is quite a boy with the pigskin and who tossed three t.d. passes in last year's fracas.

### SUGAR BOWL

The strong Duke eleven which gave Army such a good tussle is facing a rather weak Alabama squad at New Orleans. The Blue Devils are very tough and big on the line, as against Alabama's inexperienced forward wall. . . . Bama's main threat is Harry Gilmer.

### ORANGE BOWL

Georgia Tech and Tulsa, the same two that met in the Sugar Bowl last year. . . . Tech scored a major upset by licking Navy this semester, but Tulsa has a high-powered offense.

### COTTON BOWL

Oklahoma A & M is highly favored over Texas Christian University. Bob Fenimore is a very fine all-around back and figures to give TCU plenty of anguish.

## Pop Shots and Dribbles

# Touted Wildcats Face LIU at Garden Tonight

by Phil Gordon

With a one-day breathing spell out of the way, basketball comes back to the Garden tonight as the red-hot Kentucky Wildcats meet Long Island University's smooth squad, and the amazing hoopsters from Brooklyn College try to score their second successive Garden win against Texas Christian.

Those Wildcats come roaring into New York with seven straight wins to their credit, their most recent was Saturday night's 45-44 triumph over Temple. Adolph Rupp's outfit, considered by many as the top team in the country, boasts quite an imposing lineup in the All-America candidate Jack Tingle at forward, and the smooth playing of Wilbur Schu and Jack Parkinson.

LIU now shapes up as the number two team in the city. Red Wolfe's hoopsters defeated Wyoming last Thursday and are a tall, fast-moving bunch with some mighty fine shot-makers.

Tubby Raskin's Brooklyn College team have come along at a surprisingly fast clip, as their Garden win over Western Kentucky proved. In Jerry Romer they have the City's top scorer, with an even 100 points. . . . TCU boasts Leroy Pasco as their ace goal-getter. . . . The Frogs are reputed to be a fast outfit—but little more is known of them.

We'll string along with Brooklyn, but pick Kentucky to knock off LIU in a close battle.

St. John's looked plenty good in staying atop the local hoop heap at the Garden Saturday night. In drowning Dartmouth, 53-38, the squad looked well nigh perfect. Little Hy Gotkin, playing with a bad back, nonetheless directed the floor-play with his usual skill and exuberance.

But it was Bill Kotsos who really tore the house down with the fine defensive work he did on touted Darrell Brantz. The Dart-

## Tonight's Line-Ups

First Game 8:15 O'clock			
Bk. College	Pos.	Texas Christian	
5 Remer	L.F.	Pasco 34	
16 Leder	R.F.	Gatzek 29	
3 Rosenblatt	C.	Schmidt 26	
11 Greens	L.G.	Sauer 35	
13 Barnett	R.G.	Davis 36	
Brooklyn Reserves: Morrison (4), Smith (7), Kalish (8), Stanley (9), Pearstein (12), Simon (14), Glantz (15), Epstein (17), Kessler (18).			
Texas Christian Reserves: Thornburg (26), Hensley (37), Baker (38), Griffin (39), Rothbart (40).			
Officials: Kennedy and Begovich.			
Second Game			
Long Island U.	Pos.	University of Ky.	
31 Rothman	L.F.	Shu 16	
34 Sherman	R.F.	Tingle 19	
22 Gordenovich	C.	Gross 15	
23 Meinhold	L.G.	Parkinson 3	
27 Benyak	R.G.	Stough 9	
Long Island Reserves: Solomon (20), Slava (21), Becker (24), Kory (26), Ekenazi (28), Haas (30), Goldstein (32), Lewis (33), Verdeschi (35).			
Kentucky Reserves: Singleton (4), Nelson (5), Derrickson (6), Campbell (8), Cooper (11), Sparkman (12), Parker (13), Durham (14), Sturgill (17), Howe (18), Compton (20).			
Officials: Seledare and Andersen.			

mouth star was limited to a mere three points on fouls for his evening's work, due to the amazing bottling-up job of Kotsos. The St. John's left forward also played a very fine all-around game, his scoring, feeding and interceptions highlighting the game.

Big Ivy Sumners at center was high man for the Brooklynites, scoring 14 points. . . . for the losers, it was Ed Leede, who did all the scoring. The classy Dartmouth center pushed through 22 points, and his terrific one-handed shots were something to see.

In the opener that night, NYU looked good in topping Colgate, 57-36. The Violets' stars acted as a unit for most of the contest,

## RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.	WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLID—1190 Kc.
WJZ—730 Kc.	WJIN—1000 Kc.
WNYC—730 Kc.	WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—830 Kc.	WENY—1490 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1560 Kc.

### 6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports	WJZ—News: Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Quincy Howe, News	
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music	WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra	
6:30-WJZ—Whose War?—Sports Talk	WABC—Sally Moore, Songs
WMCA—Leon Pearson, Comments	
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern	
6:45-WEAF—Lewell Thomas	WJZ—Felix Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today—News	
WMCA—Recorded Music	
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsh, News	
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety	WJZ—Horace Heidt Orchestra
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show	
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News	
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercrook, News	WABC—Hollywood—Hedda Hopper
WMCA—Five-Star Final	
WQXR—Opera Music	
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus	WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WJZ—Lone Ranger	
WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show	
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, News	WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kallenborn, News	WMCA—Ted Martin, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America: Westward the Women, with Ann Harding, Others	
WOR—Cecil Brown, News	WJZ—From Overseas—Ted Malone
WABC—Vox Pop Interviews	
8:15-WOR—Emmy Skylar, Songs	WJZ—Lam and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Richard Crooks, Tenor	WOR—Sherlock Holmes
WJZ—Blind Date	
WABC—Burns and Allen, Comedy	Charles Boyer, Guest
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News	

### 9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Fritz Kreisler, Violin	WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Counter-Spy—Play	
WABC—Radio Theater	
WQXR—Worldwide News	
9:15-WOR—Real Stories	WQXR—Musical Memory Game
9:30-WEAF—Information Please; Larry Adler, Moss Hart, Guests	
WOR—Music of Worship	
WJZ—Spotlight Band	
WMCA—They Live in Brooklyn	
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music	
9:55-WJZ—Short Story	
10:00-WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano	WOR—Henry Gladstone, News
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra	
WABC—Screen Guild Play	
WMCA—News: Amateur Hour	
10:15-WOR—Paul Schubert, News	
10:30-WEAF—Dr. I. Q.—Quiz	

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## Span--New Magazine For Progressive Poets

THE SPAN. A magazine of poetry and prose, edited by Joseph Hoffman and published five times a year. Official organ of the Ralph Cheyney Memorial Association. Editorial office, 1923 Bremen Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

By ENSI WIRTA

For the growth of a grass-roots democratic American literature, close to the labor movement, the Span is an important medium. It is the only progressive publication exclusively devoted to poetry and short stories in the country. And the fact that it has been going for two years now shows it has a stability that must be reckoned with.

Our progressive poets and short story writers, particularly the younger aspirants, have long cried for a medium. Well, here is something; let's take advantage of it.

I have read three issues of The Span—the February-March, the June-July and the October-November numbers. The latter included Ralph Cheyney's long posthumously published poem, Letter From a Murdered Town.

Unevenness of equality characterizes the poetry. There is an undue amount of old-fashioned rhetorical pieces, as indicated by these lines:

"Again the tyrant stalks across the land,  
Making all before him cringe and cower."

My God! There is room for such poetry, of course; but it must be recognized that this form of poetry is rooted in years back, and therefore requires some overhauling, a new approach.

However, the magazine contains a number of good poems, California's Henry G. Weiss hits a consistently high level. He has a keen sense for imagery; he has warmth. How Far Is Lidice? has a tremendous jolt (June-July issue) with its last line:

"America is far away  
from the murdered town of Lidice  
and it seems as it could never be here . . .

that butchers here should come with death and fear . . .  
take out the men and shoot them down;

murder the children and ravish the women,  
Are the homes with shouts inhuman  
because a monster like Heydrich knew

the vengeance of one whose kin he slew . . .  
Never! we say in America, no!  
And then we watch race-hatred grow."

Maybe Weiss' phrasing isn't politically perfect (for there has been

a tremendous growth of Negro-white solidarity), but the idea that race-hatred is fascism is presented dramatically, violently.

### NEW POET

Thurman Dillard, a St. Louis Negro youth now in the Army, has a couple of extremely exciting technical pieces in the June-July number. Langston Hughes spotted his talent and presented him to the magazine.

The first stanza of his The Crystal Bird goes thus:

"White storm . . . swinging forever

out of the west,  
Crying: clean, clean.

Seeing the sun shining  
On a lavender mountain

the laurel grew on it,  
crying: clean, clean."

Cheyney's long poem, Letter From a Murdered Town, a sort of prewar documentary on a small East Coast village, contains fine lyrical sequences, such as:

"Where the sandlands shiver into mud

Thick grew despair and thin grew the blood,

Thick as the scrub around each cranberry patch,

Fouled the well and rusted the latch."

Or:

"Amber the cedar-stained water flows

Where up from the swamp the white heron, and out

Like faith from a salt-stricken tangle of doubt.

The poem is available in a separate edition, at 50 cents.

The magazine, it appears to me, would do well to reflect some of the creative aspects of the work of Auden-Spender-Lewis and others—some of their brilliant technical devices, such as contemporary imagery. There are too many arid stretches, in which imagery is pedestrian, the language tritely rhetorical, etc.

At the same time, one who is genuinely concerned over the development of a people's poetry cannot help but agree with the general accuracy of editor Joseph Hoffman's criticism of the "blind intellectualism" of most poetry today (aside from folk poetry). And that applies to a great deal of progressive poetry, also.

The Span would obtain a tremendous source of strength if it resurrected and reexamined the labor poetry of the last two and a half decades and continued the democratic tradition of Walt Whitman, Carl Sandburg and Vachel Lindsay.

## Brooklyn's New CPA Theatre

Last week, amateur actors, singers, dancers, musicians and writers were invited to participate in Brooklyn's new CPA theatre group. Their first program will be previewed in January before the executive committees of all Kings CPA clubs. Resulting from this meeting, the group will perform regularly at forums, parties and all club activities.

## The Power of Reasoning

Dare I think so soon of home-coming?  
Dare I picture the embrace?  
Dare I sense the flood-gates opening?  
Dare I dream I see his face?

Oh what power of human reasoning  
We must, we do, possess!  
Without it we would crash to bits  
In all this loneliness.

EDITH SEGAL  
November '44

## Young Chinese Actors Tell Of New Play on Modern China

By LOLA PAINE

Look at the picture that goes with this story. You'll see for yourself two young people, symbols of China's new eagerness and vitality.

Gertrude Yang is a lovely, sensitive girl, 17 years old. George Khan is a dynamic young man. The two of them are leading actors in The Phoenix and Dwarfs, a new play on modern wartime China, which will be given next Friday, Saturday and Sunday (Jan. 5, 6 and 7) at the Hunter Playhouse.

The play, both of them said, tells of the struggle against Japan through the story of one small village and particularly of one middle-class family. There are many conflicts—between the people and the enemy, between the traditional and the new. Some people are against open fighting. They change. Some believe that victory depends on strong allies, a centralized government and international diplomacy. They learn that such belief is of vital importance but that they must work hand in hand with others—those who take up arms, who become guerrillas. Each, they learn, has a contribution towards saving China.

### CHANGING CHINA

Miss Yang has one big ambition—to live in real life the part she has in the play. In The Phoenix and the Dwarfs, she represents the new Chinese woman, the student who comes back to her village with medical knowledge, with useful, trained hands to help in the rebuilding of life. Miss Yang, away from China for only five years, wants to go home as soon as possible to help in the reconstruction.

George Khan, Miss Yang's sweetheart in the play, was born in Denver. He went to school out west but studied music and drama in Chicago and Manhattan. In the play he takes the part of Li-Meng, the youngest son of his family. Believing that he must fight and fight hard against the enemy when the time comes, he goes to a military academy. When the Japanese attack opens, he becomes the leader of the guerrillas.

Speaking of the play, Khan said: "In times like these, when we're fighting the common enemy, our countries must unite more strongly than ever before. The Phoenix and the Dwarfs will help to introduce modern China to American audiences. It will help Americans to see how China is changing and how much the problems of China are like our own in America."

A few people who have seen Miss Yang describe her as the Chinese Hilda Simms. Listen to what Irving Palmer, director of the play, says about her and Mr. Khan.

"Miss Yang," he says, "has a sharp understanding of the character she plays, since it's very close to her own heart. She has an unusual dramatic quality and a deep sensitivity, both of which are expressed in the most subtle movements and expressions. She is extremely modest and always speaks of her cause above herself."

Mr. Khan, Palmer says, "has a tremendous energy and is a terrific worker in the theater. He has great strength of character, very similar to the character of Li-Meng whose role he plays."

They're a very good combination, Palmer added. And the fact that they—plus the entire cast of 20—are Chinese, makes the play truly convincing, he said.

The Phoenix and the Dwarfs was written by George Taylor, head of the Far Eastern Division of the

## Richard Dyer-Bennet Signs With S. Hurok

Richard Dyer-Bennet has signed a contract placing his concert management in the hands of S. Hurok Attractions, Inc. Hurok announces that he will present Dyer-Bennet in a nationwide tour for the 1945-46 season.



Gertrude Yang and George Khan play the leads in The Phoenix and the Dwarfs, a new play on modern wartime China by George Taylor and George Savage, to be presented by the Theatre of All Nations with a Chinese cast for five performances at the Hunter Playhouse (68th St. between Park and Lexington Aves.), Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Jan. 5, 6, 7 (Matinees Saturday and Sunday.)

Office of War Information, and of the Theatre of All Nations, with George Savage, professor of literature at the University of Seattle. It will be presented under the auspices of the three evening performances.

### MOTION PICTURES

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**FOLLOW THE GIRLS**

Staged by Harry Delmar

44th St. Theatre W. 4th St. LA. 4-4327

Out-of-Town Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

**HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY—Regular Prices**

**THE THEATRE GUILD** presents

(in association with Jack M. Skirball)

**JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL**

The FRANK WENZEL-SAN BENJAMIN COMEDY

Staged by ELIA KAZAN

**LOUIS CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS**

MARIANNE STEWART - HAROLD VERMILYEA

MARTIN BECK - 45th St. W. of 6th Ave.

Evenings 8:30, Matinees Today and Sat. 2:30

**6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."**

(-N. Y. TIMES)

**LIFE WITH FATHER**

with **ARTHUR MARGETSON**

**NYDIA WESTMAN**

EMPIRE THEATRE, 6th Ave. & 40th St. PE. 6-9540

Evenings 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

No Performances Today

**MATINEE TODAY at 2:30**

**MICHAEL TODD** presents

**BOBBY CLARK** in

**MEXICAN HAYRIDE**

by Herbert & Dorothy Fields

Staged by HASSARD SHORI

**SONGS BY COL PORTER**

MAJESTIC Theatre W. 44th St. CL. 6-6730

Evenings 8:30, Mat. TODAY and Sat. 2:30

**LAST 3 WEEKS**

**LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play**

**CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS** - **DUDLEY**

**SKINNER** - **KING** - **DIGGES**

**THE SEARCHING WIND**

Evs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

FULTON, 40th St. W. of 6th Ave. CL. 6-6380

No Performances Today

## Late Bulletins

### Millions Celebrate New Year. With Thought of Job Still Ahead

It was a damp New Year's Eve, but New Yorkers—millions of them in their homes, in theaters, restaurants, clubs and at Times Square—looked to 1945 with hope for the future.

The German offensive and the realization that this could not be a war's-almost-over celebration were not without a certain restraining effect.

The City's theaters and night clubs did a record business, with most of the night clubs sold out days in advance. Prices in the sit-down "saloons" ranged from \$5 to \$25 for the privilege of admission, a chair and a table, dinner, a floor show and assorted favors. Drinks, of course, were extra.

#### TIMES SQUARE JAMMED

Times Square, focal point of the hall and farewell for thousands, was crowded despite the weather. More than 2,000 policemen and special officers dotted the district to keep the people moving in orderly fashion and to block off vehicular traffic from side streets during the height of the foot parade. The fog lent a kind of beauty to this arena

of lights because it softened the glare of bulbs.

There was a tapering off in the noise department, chiefly because the war had cut down the supply of tin horns and other noisemakers. The Waldorf Astoria, for example, cut out such gadgets altogether in its various public rooms and the sidewalk hawkers of these articles were not as numerous as usual.

#### G OUT IN FORCE

Servicemen and women, strangers to New York, were given hospitality throughout the City. Many of them took advantage of tickets offered by the New York City Defense Recreation Committee and attended dances and buffet suppers given by the American Theater Wing, the Soldiers and Sailors Club, the Women's University Club, and the Brooklyn Shore Army and Navy Center.

Mayor LaGuardia, commenting on the New Year, said: "It is going to be the beginning of a new era, a new life, and we will have to clear the shrubbery, bridge the waters, remove the debris of the unhappy past and build, build, build."

### 2 Lynchings in 1944

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were two lynchings in the United States this year, according to a statement here today by Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, whose department of Records and Research has compiled such information for several years. Both victims were Negroes.

Dr. Patterson said there were three lynchings in 1943, five in 1942, four in 1941 and five in 1940. One of the persons lynched this year was a 65-year-old minister-

farmer who was taken a short distance from his home and shot to death. The other, a 17-year-old trusty at the Tennessee State Training and Agricultural School, a reformatory, was taken from jail and shot to death.

The man was lynched for hiring a lawyer to safeguard title to a debt-free farm through which there was possibility that an oil vein ran. The boy was lynched for allegedly murdering the wife and daughter of the reformatory superintendent.

#### Huge RAF 'Mosquito' Force Hits Berlin

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The strongest force of British Mosquito bombers on record attacked Berlin tonight, it was announced officially.

#### RAF Bombs Gestapo in Norway

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Squadrons of RAF Mosquitos bombed German Gestapo headquarters at Oslo in Norway just before noon today, it was announced officially tonight.

#### Batter German Rail, Oil, Plane, Sub Targets

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—More than 1,300 U.S. heavy bombers with 700 fighter escorts, as well as hundreds of tactical planes, launched their ninth straight day of attacks against Germany in clear weather today, blasting 12 rail points, five oil, plane and submarine targets and shooting down at least 63 German fighters.

About half of the 3,000 tons of bombs dropped in the day's widespread raids were directed at two freight yards in the southwest Ruhr, six rail bridges over the Rhine, Moselle and other nearby rivers, and four de-training points and communications centers handling traffic for the German forces.

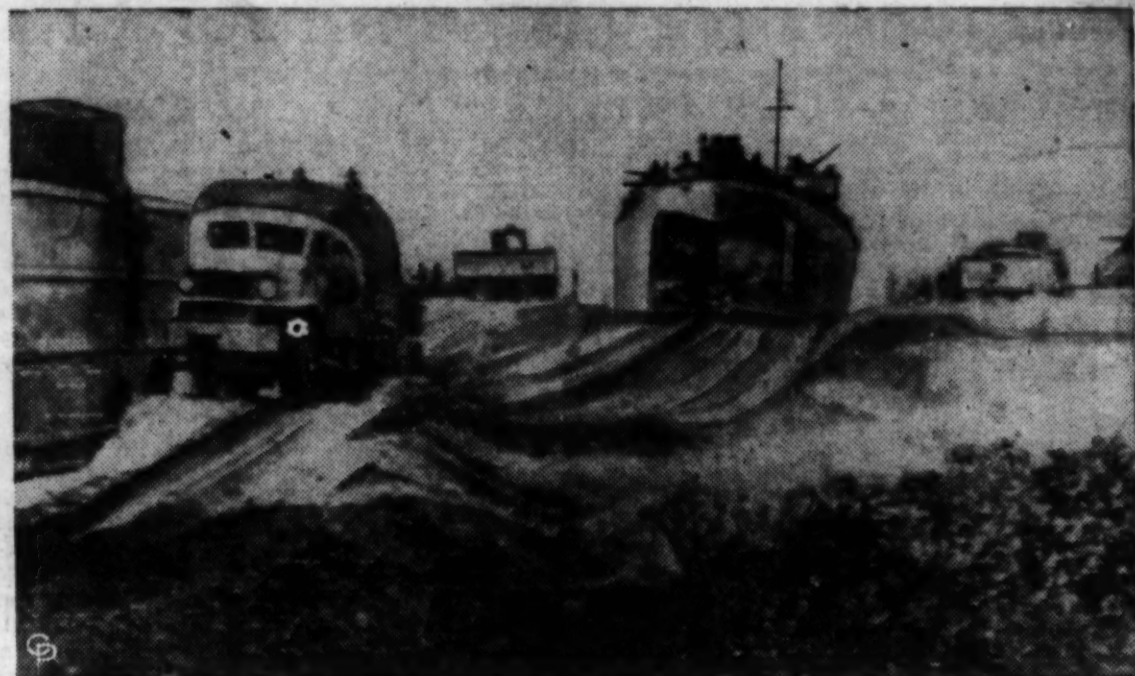
Escorted RAF Lancasters hit a 13th rail target in the afternoon with an attack on the freight yard at Vohwinkel, in the Ruhr north of Solingen.

#### 1,191 More Japanese Slain on Leyte

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Monday, Jan. 1 (UP).—An additional 1,191 Japanese dead have been counted on Leyte for the 24-hour period ending Dec. 29 and another 15 prisoners have been taken to bring total enemy losses for the campaign to 117,977, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

## Daily Worker

New York, Monday, January 1, 1945



From the yawning mouth of this huge LST on Mindoro Island in the Philippines, trucks come forth fully loaded with war supplies. This picture was snapped just after our forces had landed and had met practically no Japanese opposition.

### Nazis Robbed Yanks Before Murdering Them

PARIS, Dec. 31 (UP).—Allied Supreme Headquarters, confirming front reports of a mass German slaughter of American soldier prisoners, issued an official statement today asserting that 115 helpless, prisoners were murdered in cold blood before the flaming guns of German tanks soon after the opening of the German counter-offensive.

The statement, issued after a preliminary investigation, said that the Americans after being captured near Malmédy were lined up to ranks six deep and mowed down by tank machine gun fire.

(The State Department of Washington Friday transmitted "the strongest possible protest" to the German government through Swiss authorities.)

"Evidence resulting from a preliminary investigation leads United States First Army authorities to believe that Dec. 17 a German tank detachment shot down in cold blood approximately 115 United States officers and soldiers mostly from a battery of a field artillery observation battalion," the headquarters announcement said.

#### SOME ESCAPED

"They had been taken prisoner near Malmédy at the opening of the German counter-attack. Some 15 members only of this group eventually escaped the Nazi massacre which took place at approximately 3 p.m., Dec. 17 about three miles below Malmédy. The battery was proceeding to convoy and upon arriving at a junction in the highways to St. Vith and Walmes a number of German tanks travelling in the opposite direction were suddenly observed.

"The enemy opened fire immediately. Upon being fired at by tanks, the men of the battery quickly abandoned their vehicles seeking cover as best they could. About 14 vehicles of the battery had already

safely passed the road junction and headed toward St. Vith.

"The first Americans to be captured were two enlisted men who were driving an unoccupied ambulance just past junction on the road to Walmes. Their truck was wrecked and they were taken prisoner, being brought back to the road junction in a German tank.

#### ROBBED FIRST

"In the meanwhile, all of the battery's personnel were captured and rounded up on a cleared field, being lined up six ranks deep. They were immediately searched for cigarettes and other valuables. Suddenly, for no apparent reason, shots were fired into this group of defenseless prisoners by a German guard.

"Immediately following this outbreak, two of the German tanks began spraying the Americans with machine gun fire from a distance of about 75 to 120 feet. Killed and wounded prisoners fell to the ground including those who were not hit. But it is thought the majority of these latter men were killed later when machine gunners continued spraying the men on the ground.

"As the tanks prepared to depart from the field, they drove past the fallen prisoners, their machine gun pouring additional bullets into those already killed and men who were wounded. As a parting gesture, German infantrymen on top of the tanks fired their small arms into the helpless mass.

"Finally, the German soldiers walked through deliberately shooting those who still shows signs of life. Approximately 20 or 25 soldiers, the majority wounded, decided to make a 'run for it.' Guards immediately opened fire as the men broke into a run and only about 15 eventually managed to gain their freedom."

#### Tokyo Reports B-29s Over Yokohama

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—American Superfortresses droned over Japan singly and in groups during the 24 hours up to late New Year's Eve night, enemy broadcasts reported, and as a climax precipitated an air raid alert in the Tokyo area, including the port of Yokohama and the Yokosuka naval base.

The reported raids extended from Tokyo to Nagoya, 175 miles to the west, and Tokyo broadcasts indicated that millions of Japanese were on the alert for a possible raid in force.

Tokyo said that two Superfortresses dropped incendiary bombs over the Tokyo area Saturday night. Two reconnoitered over central Japan during the night hours, Tokyo said, and a single plane dropped incendiary bombs on Nagoya, 175 miles west of Tokyo.

Two fires were started at Nagoya, enemy broadcasts said as heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

#### Hartford AFL Backs World Parley

HARTFORD, Dec. 31 (UP).—With only one dissenting vote the Hartford Central Labor Union, representing 20,000 AFL workers, adopted a resolution favoring AFL participation in the world labor conference which meets in London Feb. 8. AFL president William Green and secretary-treasurer Harold Feinmark of the Connecticut Federation of Labor were notified of the action.

PINKY RANKIN

As THE NAZIS  
ANNOUNCE THE  
END OF THE RED  
BEARD GUERRILLA  
TO THE TOWNSFOLK,  
A STOLEN CAR  
SPEEDS UP AND  
WITH A BURST  
OF MACHINE  
GUN FIRE MOWS  
THEM DOWN!

